THE TIMES
Delivered at your home, 25 cents per week.

Victoria Daily Times.

Only an Advertisement
To remind you that we are "ALWAYS OPEN."
C. E. JONES, 36 Gov't St.
—P. P. P. P.—

VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1894. No. 85

RINGS

Set with Diamonds (single and in cluster), Rubies, Emeralds, Saphires, Opals and Pearls.

A large assortment of unset stones always on hand which can be mounted at short notice. Prices are AWAY DOWN at

CHALLONER & MITCHELL'S,
.....47 Government Street.

JACKETS AND CAPES

Direct from the Manufacturer. The Latest Effects. Exclusive Styles. 4 Cases received this morning at

The Westside.

Over 90 different designs and makes in Jackets to select from. Over 60 novelties in capes—all different. This complete assortment for Spring and Summer wear surpasses anything we have ever shown.
Goods on Sale, To-Morrow, Wednesday.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

Clearance Sale of Books and Stationery,
BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES.
Cloth Bound Books at HALF PRICE. School and other Books reduced.
J. JOHNSTON & CO., 77 Government Street.

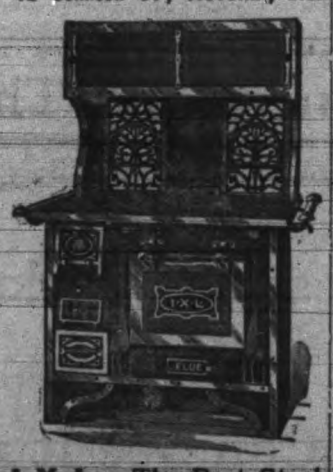
Our Spring Goods Have Come

We have opened up some beautiful styles in TAN BOOTS AND SHOES. These goods are some of the best ever imported. Come and see. See and buy. You can't help it.

A. B. Erskine,
...Corner Government and Johnson Streets.

PERRY & TURNER,
42 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.



Builders' Hardware,
Stoves
Tinware and
Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.

I.X.L.—The Best Steel Range Made.

WEILER BROS. Have Received
A Whole Carload Of Handsome
OAK FURNITURE

Comprising Sideboards, Desks, Ex. Tables, Centre Tables, Chiffoniers, Hall Racks, Etc. Excellent Value, Best Finish, and these Goods are sure to please you.

LATEST ARRIVALS.
Japanese Matting, Japanese Rugs and Skin Rugs. Stonewear, Refrigerators, Butter Crocks, Etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Party with capital of $1,000 to put in a stock of general merchandise at the best trading point in the province. Liberal inducements to the right party. Address H. P. Palmerston, Boundary Creek, B. C. apl5-1m

CANOE WANTED—State size, price, etc., where to be seen. Box K, Times office. apl5-2t

FOR SALE—House and lot, Victoria West; price, $850, on easy terms. Address D.D., Times office. apl5-3t

WANTED—A girl for general housework at Duncan's Station. Apply to Mrs. Brennan, corner St. James street and Esquimalt road. apl5-1t

A CONCERT AND LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church will be held in the lecture room, on Friday, April 6th, at 8 o'clock. Collection.

B. C. St. George's Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held at the Pioneer Hall, Broad street, on Friday next (6th April), at 8 p.m. Business: Election of officers. By order.
GEORGE FAIRBROTHER, President.
apl5-td

C. P. N. CO., LTD., STEAMER
DANUBE
Meyer Master
Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf,
—FOR—
Skidegate and Way Ports
TUESDAY, APRIL 10th,
At 6 o'clock p.m.
For freight or passage, apply at office of Company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C.
The company reserves the right to change this time table at any time, without notification.
JNO. IRVING, Manager.
apl5-

VICTORIA THEATRE
GRAND AMATEUR PERFORMANCE
of the Comic Opera
"THE MIKADO"
Full orchestra and chorus of fifty voices. Elaborate Costumes from Mrs. M. Peters, San Francisco.
Wednesday & Thursday,
APRIL 11 AND 12.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF LOCAL CHARITIES
ADMISSION: $1.00, 75c. and 50c. Sale of Reserved Seats commences Friday morning at 10 o'clock, at Jamieson's. apl5-td

City of Victoria, British Columbia

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on the 18th day of June, 1894, for the purchase of Debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to $55,000 or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, in sums of $1,000 each, or its sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in fifty years from the 1st of May, 1894, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly with principal and interest as aforesaid at the office of the Bank of British North America either in London, England, New York, U. S. A., or Montreal, Canada.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 4 1-2 per cent. from the 1st of May, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Electric Lighting By-Law, 1894" with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.
City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., April 5th, 1894. apl5-td

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

From Halifax.

Allan Line, Parisian	April 14
Allan Line, Numidian	April 28
Dominion Line, Sarnia	April 21
Dominion Line, Labrador	May 5
Beaver Line, Superior	April 11
Beaver Line, Winnipeg	April 25

From New York.

Cunard Line, Aurania	April 10
Cunard Line, Umbria	April 14
White Star Line, Britannic	April 11
White Star Line, Majestic	April 18
American Line, Berlin	April 11
American Line, New York	April 18
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Spree	April 17
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Aller	April 21
Anchor Line, Circassia	April 14
Anchor Line, Ethiopia	April 21
Red Star Line, Waesland	April 11
Red Star Line, Friesland	April 18

Saloon fares from $40 to $90 according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 to $40. Steerage, $23 to $28. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government Sts.

LAWLESS STRIKERS.

Eleven Hungarians Killed in a Riot This Morning.

GREAT TROUBLE IN THE COKE REGIONS

Seven Hundred Men Cross the Youghiogheny River—They Mean Business—The Sheriff Notifies the Governor He is Helpless Against the Strikers—No Call for Troops so Far.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 5.—Up to ten o'clock to-day no reports have been received from the coke regions of new outbreaks.

The coke strikers are moving across the Youghiogheny river into the northern section this morning. Over seven hundred men have passed Mount Braddock, bearing down upon the place. The first point of attack will be Hill form works.

The sheriff has now notified the governor that he is unable to quell the disturbance in the coke regions, and is powerless against the ten thousand lawless strikers now in possession of the region.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 5.—The governor up to 2:30 p.m. had received no request for troops from the coke regions.

A report from Villey says a riot occurred there this morning, in which twelve Hungarians were killed outright and several injured.

British Behring Sea Bill.

Manchester, April 5.—The Guardian says Sir George Baden-Powell will attack the Behring Sea bill in the house.

Italian Medical Congress.

Rome, April 5.—The closing sitting of the international medical congress were devoted mainly to speeches and resolutions of thanks to the Italian government and others. To-day the delegates were entertained at luncheon.

The Parisian Anarchists.

Paris, April 5.—The excitement caused by the explosion of a bomb last night has increased, and many are convinced it was the intention to blow up the senate chamber. Experts believe the explosive used was nitro-glycerine.

A Gentlemanly Delegation.

Columbia, S. C., April 5.—It is said Governor Tillman had a rather stormy interview with a delegation of prominent citizens of Darlington yesterday. The delegation wanted the governor to withdraw the troops, saying they (the delegates) would be sponsors for the peace. The governor refused and they decided to "knock the devil out of the dragon." An ex-congressman was one of the delegation.

Darlington, S. C., April 5.—The spies who gave their testimony before the military inquest were hustled off on a special train this morning. Before giving testimony last night, fifty-three revolvers were taken from 18 spies. The inquest reconvened to-day behind closed doors. The governor, it is said, telegraphed Gen. Richbourg, commander of the troops, censuring him for not having had the spies represented by an attorney. Richbourg denies he gave them an unfair hearing. It is believed the troops will be withdrawn. The censorship of the press continues.

The Pacific Railroads.

Washington, April 5.—The senate committee on Pacific railroads yesterday discussed the condition of the roads and Chairman Brice said he believed in two propositions, the first of which would be an offer by the government to sell its interest in the road, the second would be an extension of time for paying off the debt to the government at a reduced rate of interest.

Minister Thurston Weds.

Benton Harbor, Mich., April 5.—At noon to-day, Rev. Mr. Davis of the Congregational church, St. Joseph, performed the ceremony that joined Mr. Thurston of Hawaii and Miss Potter of St. Joseph, Mich., in holy wedlock. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents, and only the most intimate friends of the bride were present. The couple left on the afternoon train for Chicago, and will subsequently go to Washington.

The Breckenridge Case.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—Miss Pollard was called to the stand in the Pollard-Breckinridge case to-day as a witness for the defence. She testified that a baby was born to her on February 3rd, 1888. She added: "I gave the baby up after holding it in my arms two hours." Witness further said it was taken to the Protestant foundling asylum.

Coxey's Army.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 5.—Under the supervision of the police the commonweal army left their guarded enclosure in exposition park this morning. They were escorted by citizens and marched through the principal streets. Frequent cheers greeted the army and Coxey from the crowds. The procession through both cities was led by Karnes, at one time a multi-millionaire, and once the most prominent figure in the Pennsylvania oil regions.

Justice Ide's Sentences.

Berlin, April 5.—Advices from Samoa say Chief Justice Ide sentenced Chief Alipia, charged with inciting a rebellion, to two years' imprisonment at hard labor and fined the other chiefs implicated from $50 to $100 each, and to stand committed until paid.

American Legislature Business.

Washington, April 5.—In the senate, Hill to-day gave notice that he would on Monday next speak on the tariff. Hill offered a resolution discharging the finance committee from further consideration of the bill to appeal part of the resumption act. The resolution went over. The bill appropriating one million dollars for the destruction of the Russian thistle was taken up. In the argument Mills spoke against it. If the house a number of executive communications have been reconsidered.

Washington, April 5.—The house has passed the senate bill to put in operation the recommendations of the Behring Sea court of arbitration.

A Royal Wedding.

Stuttgart, April 5.—Prince John George of Saxony, nephew of the king, and the Duchess Maria, daughter of Duke Albert of Wurtemberg, were married to-day by Bishop von Reiser.

DERBY'S DERELICTION.

The Noble Lord of Preston's Memory is Passing Short It Would Appear.

Unkept Promises to the Dominion Artillery and Rifle Association.

Ottawa, April 5.—The first meeting of the public accounts committee was held to-day. Baker of Missisquoi was appointed chairman. Mulock moved that the power of the house be secured to examine witnesses on oath. This was objected to by Tupper, who said that such power could be had only when a special case was made out. A sharp debate took place on this point, when it was finally decided to leave the matter over until next meeting, when it would be looked into.

A meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association will be held this afternoon. Lord Aberdeen has agreed to become patron. From the annual report it is seen that Lord Derby has not yet given the winning battery the cup he presented for 1892. It will be remembered that Lord Derby has also failed so far to give the $500 prize which he donated to the Dominion Rifle Association. The association had to borrow the money from the bank to pay the prizes. The total receipts were $4,151 and disbursements $3,820, leaving a balance of $320 on hand.

General Dispatches.

Selma, Ala., April 5.—The bodies of two negroes were found floating in Mulberry creek yesterday. The ears had been cut off. They are believed to have been the murderers of Mrs. Jessie Buckert of Chilton county, several weeks ago.

St. Louis, Mo., April 5.—The receivers of the St. Louis and San Francisco railway company have been authorized by Judge Caldwell to pay interest securities amounting to $1,100,000.

American News.

Nantes, April 5.—By an explosion in Place au Pilori last evening three men were seriously injured and many bruised.

Breslau, April 5.—Eleven miners were killed and a large number injured by the caving in of a shaft at the Koschlen mine, near here, to-day.

Union Pacific Difficulties.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 5.—Judge Caldwell, in his decision to-day in the Union Pacific wage question, said that the old schedules, rules and regulations continue, and sets aside Judge Dundy's order of March 1st. Judge Caldwell holds that the men on the Union Pacific are not paid more than those on the other roads. He compares Dundy's order to hanging a man first and trying him after.

Ready Resource.

Prof. Smillie, who for 24 years has had charge of the government department of photography, is blessed with one of those uncanny Scotch wits that would make a fortune in the comic journal line. Speaking of the strange fondness of some men for hearing their own voices, Mr. Smillie says "I once knew a man—a good man he was, too, only he would lecture. He'd forfeit a large salary for a year at any time for the sake of delivering half a dozen uncertain lectures.

"Well, one night his stereopticon man got something in the lantern that didn't belong there. The slide represented some insignificant creature that didn't have any connection with the subject. The professor, in the rapture of his lecture, failed to recognize them at once, but turned and looked at the sheet, pointing meanwhile with his long staff. 'These are the—these are th-e-e—these are the—' he began, in absent-minded hesitancy; but the stereopticon man had discovered that the pictures were not right, so he pulled them out, while the doctor, thankful for the man's thoughtfulness, turned to the audience and filled in the space with a few profound remarks. A new picture slid into place, and with joyful tone the lecturer turned about with his pointing rod, saying, 'These are—' then he looked thunderstruck, but only for an instant. His self-possession came to his aid, and in an impressive tone the lecturer pointed the rod directly at the small insects which had somehow appeared again, and announced: 'And these are some more of the same sort.'"—Kate Field's Washington.

Abnormal Eggs.

The production of one egg within another, occasionally reported as a curiosity, is very simple, according to Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier (Nature, February 15). It occurs in domestic poultry from over-stimulation of the system by over-feeding. The ovum, or yolk, when mature, is received into the upper part of the oviduct, a tube nearly two feet in length in the domestic fowl, and in its descent is clothed successively with the layers of albumen, or white, the lining membrane of the shell, and finally, on arriving at the calcifying portion of the oviduct, is enveloped in the shell itself. Ordinarily the egg is then expelled, but in the case of the production of a double-yolked egg, a reverse action of the oviduct takes place, and the egg is carried back, meets with another ovum and descends with it, the two being surrounded together with albumen, membrane and shell.

FAIR EXCHANGE.

Montreal Street Railway and Gas Companies

ACCOMMODATINGLY SWAP PRESIDENTS

The Car Man Becomes Gas Boss and the Latter the Former—A Coincidence with Gossip in It—Free Tea and Coffee under the New Tariff.

Montreal, April 5.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the gas company, which took place at the Ottawa street office to-day was fraught with much interest. The attendance of shareholders was much larger than usual and the feature of the meeting was the election of Herbert S. Holt as president in place of Jesse Joseph, who did not seek re-election. It seemed a strange coincidence that Mr. Holt's former partner, James Ross, should have succeeded Mr. Joseph as president of the street railway company, and that Mr. Holt himself should succeed him as president of the gas company. The fact that the new president is a director of the Royal electric company is regarded as significant by knowing ones.

Montreal, April 5.—Mr. O'Hara, acting collector of customs, received the following dispatch this morning from the comptroller of customs: "Tea and coffee coming on through bill of lading from countries of growth and production, whether transhipped or not are free."

The treasurer of the Montreal general hospital acknowledges a joint contribution of $5000 from a father and son, whose names will appear shortly, to the renovation fund. Of the $55,000 requisite more than $25,000 has been already donated.

The Fascinating Barber.

Here is the story of the love of a blind poetess for a young Toronto barber. Some time ago a couple of ladies, one a handsome blind girl about 21 years of age, and the other a rather elderly lady, came to Toronto and secured lodging at 191 Adelaide street west. They were Miss Mary Sharpe and her neice, Edith, who live at 137 West 7th street, Cincinnati, Ohio. The next evening two women became involved in a quarrel at the Union Station. Loud words were followed by slaps, scratches and hair pulling. One the participants in the encounter was a blind girl—Miss Edith Sharpe. The other was the wife of the barber. The story, which is rather a romantic one, has gradually leaked out. Some years ago Miss Sharpe became acquainted with the barber in London, Ont. Later on, and after he had married, she ran across him in Toronto. She was on the point of returning to her home in Detroit at that time, and it is said succeeded in inducing the young man to go to Michigan city with her. He lived there for a while, but finally returned to Toronto and his wife. Miss Sharpe then removed to Cincinnati and began corresponding with her Toronto lover. Some of the letters were found by his wife. Such passages as "While I sit here to-night with tears in my eyes, I think of the love I have left behind," quite naturally aroused her ire, so when she learned that her blind rival had come to the city she quickly concluded that it was for the purpose of stealing away her husband. It happened that the next evening the barber had an engagement at Union Station. His wife learned of it, and jumped to the conclusion that he was going to leave the city. She followed him and one of the first persons to whom he spoke at the depot was Miss Sharpe accompanied by her aunt. Then the row occurred. Miss Sharpe has returned to her home in Cincinnati and has sent many letters and telegrams entreating her lover to follow her. He has not done so, notwithstanding that the young woman has deposited the price of his transportation to that city.

Miss Sharpe is described as being very good looking. She has an income, it is said, and devotes her time to writing poetry. For some of the literary gems she has taken her lover as the subject. The young man is well known by those who follow his calling. He recently worked in a shop on the lower part of Yonge street.—Toronto Telegram.

A New Gun.

Lieutenant Lunciani, a Corsican, is just now a person of absorbing interest to warrior France, says a Paris letter. Impressed by a growing evidence that the Patrie can never hope to match her foes in numbers, the lieutenant has given six years of his highly trained polytechnique mind to the perfection of a gun which shall make one French soldier equal to ten enemies. The result is a "slayer," as he calls it, which, if all or half the experts pronounce it, will make the French army as irrisistible to other armies as Cortez's legions were to the Mexican army. The arm is lighter, more compact and less liable to accident than any now in use. It will fire 150 balls a minute without reloading. The bullets are not much larger than peas, but are sent with such velocity that they will transpierce not only bones and flesh but go straight through an ordinary defensive substance for a distance of 875 yards. Cartridges are not used at all. The principle of the arm is just as practicable for mitrailleuse or Gatling as for the infantry weapon.

One hundred balls for the rifle weigh but two and a half pounds, while the same number of the Lebel, the present French gun, weigh six pounds four ounces. The German ammunition weighs a trifle more. After thirty shots from the most perfect arm now in use the heat is so intense that the wooden frame burns; the cylinder, or metal part, gets so hot that the soldier can hardly manipulate it. After 150 shots the Luciani cylinder is not perceptibly hotter than when firing begins. This it may be remarked, is the pregnant secret of the arm, for upon this depends the destiny of a pitched battle.

FIERCE RELIGIOUS HATRED

Causes a Bloody Conflict Between Roman Catholics and the A. P. A.

Kansas City, April 3.—The American Protective Association and the Catholics came together in a bloody conflict at the polls to-day. It cannot be stated which side is responsible for the fray, as each side charges the other with being the full cause of all the trouble. More than 200 shots were exchanged between the combatants in less than as many seconds, and when the firing ceased the following named were found lying dead, dying or injured on the pavement:

Killed—Mike Callahan, city sidewalk inspector, shot through the right side.

Fatally injured—Harry Fowler, laborer, shot through the back; Con Brosnahan, contractor, shot through the kidneys; Jerry Pate, deputy constable, shot in the face.

Wounded—Patrick Fleming, shot in the left shoulder; John McGovern, laborer, shot through the right arm.

The riot was the culmination of bitter feeling which had been manifested by action and words even since the polls opened. The two antagonistic elements were solidly divided in their choice of candidates for the mayor. The aggressive support that each side gave to its candidate during one of the hottest campaigns ever known in this city engendered a strong sentiment of bigotry. It was in no amiable mood that the workers of the respective factions came together at the different polling places throughout the city, and that these workers came expecting trouble to occur before the day passed is apparent from the number of deadly weapons used in the riot after the first shot was fired.

The riot which resulted so seriously was the climax of a series of smaller riots that took place at other points during the day between the same opposing religious factions. The riot took place on the southwest boulevard, very close to police station No. 3, and those who took part in it had been heated to a fighting temper by reports that had been hourly arriving at the station of brawls at other polling places. Only an hour before it was known that John Geeley, a stonemason, was shot in the back and forehead by William Henry Walker at a voting place at the corner of Fifth and Campbell streets, and that the row was directly due to a fiery debate between the two men regarding the principles of the A. P. A., to which Geeley was violently opposed. That Geeley was not instantly killed was due simply to the fact that the pistol used was a mere toy of 22-calibre.

The A. P. A., which supported Webster Davis, the Republican candidate for mayor, had their own workers at the different polling places, and they distributed in some precincts their own tickets, bearing their candidate's name and decorated with the American flag. Jim Pryor, a Fifth ward politician antagonistic to the A.P.A., and who supported Frank Johnson, the labor union and Democratic candidate, was active at the head of fifty constables, whom he got Justice Latshaw to appoint last night. It is said the constables were irresponsible and solely the cause of all the trouble. Consequently there were loud threats of mobbing them before they were got to headquarters after the bloody riot was over.

It is claimed that one of Pryor's followers fired the first shot. That one was Mike Callahan, and he was killed the next minute. Then the battle began, the deputy constables at this polling booth and the workers of all political faction crowded together in a solid mass, about 100 strong, and every one of them seemed to be armed. For a minute or so the discharge of weapons sounded like a volley of musketry by a regiment. Hundreds of citizens gathered to witness the battle, which, however, was of short duration. Many of the residents along the boulevard added to the general feeling of terror by leaning from their windows, shouting and gesticulating wildly. In less than five minutes from the time the first shot was fired, however, the police from Station No. 3 had appeared on the scene and quieted the disturbance. With their first approach the fighting workers ceased hostilities and made a quick effort to hide their weapons.

Pryor's men are claiming that Callahan was an innocent victim. They assert that it was Jerry Pate, an A.P.A. man, who fired the first shot, and that that shot killed Callahan. Pate was serving as a constable, having been appointed by a Westport justice to serve a warrant for the arrest of John Pryor, Jim Pryor, his son, and Bert Pryor for an alleged felonious assault on a citizen earlier in the day. He and Callahan met, had some words, and either one or the other fired the shot that commenced the conflict. Pryor's side of the story gets some color from the fact that Harry Arthur, who is, however, one of Pryor's followers, says he himself is the man who shot Pate in the face. According to his story, he was standing on the bridge that crosses O. K. creek close to the scene of the riot when Jerry Pate and another man came on the other end of the bridge in a buggy, with four men running behind him. When Pate reached the spot where Arthur was standing he jumped out of his buggy with a pistol in his hand, and grabbing hold of Harry McGovern, said: "Here's one of the men we are after. I've got a warrant for your arrest." Arthur says: "I went up to Pate and said, 'you cannot take him.' Jim Todd stepped out, too, and said, 'No, you cannot take me either.' 'I'm a deputy constable, and you've got to go,' said Pate, and, turning to the man in the buggy, said, 'Read that warrant.' Just then Mike Callahan came running toward us from the northern end of the bridge. He ran up to Pate and asked him what right he had to carry a pistol and demanded to see his permit. Then the two men exchanged angry words, and then Pate aimed at Callahan and fired. Callahan returned the shot, and then I and the rest of us began to shoot. I shot Pate."

While the riot was in progress, it is said, members of the A.P.A. telephoned to Armourdale and Argentine, strongholds of that order, for reinforcements of 1,000 armed men and the assurance was given that the men would shortly be on the way. Members of the A.P.A. in this city and Armourdale deny the truth of this story.

International Sanitation.

Paris, April 4.—The international sanitary convention was signed to-day, the United States and Great Britain making reservations as to a few minor details. Three series of precautionary measures were adopted by the conference, the first referring to measures to be taken at ports in India from which pilgrims for Mecca embark, the details as to disinfection, medical inspection, the allotment of space to each pilgrim on board ship, etc., being carefully detailed. All ships carrying pilgrims will be required to have competent physicians and an adequate supply of wholesome drinking water. The second series provides for the reorganization of the Turkish lazarettos on the Red sea and the quarantine of pilgrim ships from India, formerly varied from two to seven weeks, whether or not the ship had a clean bill of health. By the terms of the new convention a ship with a clean bill of health will be delayed only long enough for medical inspection, and contaminated or suspected vessels will not be detained in quarantine more than five days. The third series relate to precautionary measures in the matter of the return of pilgrims from Mecca by the lazaretto of Tor, in Arabia Petrea, on the shore of the Gulf of Suez. The conference has earnestly urged the Turkish government to re-organize its sanitary administration thoroughly with a view of preventing the introduction of cholera into Europe by land. If the decisions and recommendations of the conference are carried out it is believed that the importation of cholera into the United States and Europe will be thoroughly checked. The discussions and the decisions arrived at by the Dresden and Venice convention in regard to matters of quarantine formed the basis of the deliberations of the delegates to the conference.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

Political Affairs in Newfoundland Have Reached the Critical Point.

St. John's, Nfld., April 4.—This morning the 23 members comprising the Government party, waited upon Governor O'Brien at his political residence, and requested that he dissolve the Legislature forthwith, and cause a new election to be held in May. They presented a declaration signed by every member of the party pledging themselves to stand together through all circumstances. The declaration complained that the trials before the Supreme Court of the cases for corrupt practices during the late election, were instituted against the Government members by their defeated opponents out of revenge for such defeat, and that the judge before whom the cases were tried, was unduly constrained from the proper construction of the law because of his former associations with the persons who instigated the petitions. It is claimed that the offences complained of are not contrary to the spirit of the law. The declaration also stated that the Government members would combine to defeat all legislation in case a dissolution of the Legislature was refused.

This would be accomplished by the ministers resigning with their followers, and going over to the Opposition, thus leaving the Governor to select a new Ministry from the Opposition. As the latter only number 12 members and are outnumbered two to one, it is obvious that they would be unable to accomplish anything, so that dissolution is the only alternative. It was also shown that owing to the expiration of the Revenue Act in June, it would be impossible to collect any duties thereafter to conduct the country's business, and that it would be necessary to pass the new Revenue bills before then. The Governor asked for time to consider the matter.

The Opposition met this afternoon, and arranged to have a reply to the above petition ready to be presented to-morrow. They argue that a dissolution of the Legislature is not necessary, owing to the general election having been held so recently, nor does constitutional usage permit the granting of such a request, when it is sought simply because the present crisis are, they say, certain to unseat the remainder of the Government members. The Opposition claim that the request of the Government for dissolution is simply a ruse whereby they hope to be enabled to continue their political existence and avoid being disqualified by the courts if compelled to stand trial, which would prevent them from contesting for seats in the Legislature again. It is urged that the Government is in duty bound to set on public business before the House or resign, in which case the Opposition is willing to take the reins of power, hold by-elections as occasion demands, and abide by the decision of the country thereto expressed, and consenting a general election if it is shown that the public so demand.

The purport of both documents will be cabled to the English Government to-morrow for its consideration, as the matter is looked upon as too serious for the Governor to decide.

More French Anarchy.

Paris, April 4.—A bomb was exploded at 9:15 o'clock this evening on the window sill of the Restaurant Foyot, in the Rue de Conde, near the Luxembourg. The restaurant was two-thirds full or late diners, and pieces of bomb flew through the room, smashing the glass and crockery. Everybody started for the door, but the panic abated as soon as it became evident that only one bomb had been placed. When the police arrived they found only three persons injured, one of them, Socialist Talamon, being wounded severely in the head. The end of the restaurant facing the Rue de Conde was partly wrecked. The windows of the houses for 200 feet up and down the street were smashed into small bits and the pavement was strewn with glass. The whole neighborhood was shaken, and the audience in the Odeon theatre, hardly 150 yards distant, was badly frightened. At first many rose to leave, but the manager quieted their fears, and the performance proceeded to the end. Many people hurried to the cafe immediately after the explosion, and the military guard of the state was called to arms. Ten minutes after the explosion the Prefect of Police was at hand and the whole force of the district was speedily on the scene so as to prevent the escape of the man who had placed the bomb. Immediately after the explosion there was one arrest.

Another arrest was made by the police before midnight. The bomb was a preserved meat can filled with dynamite and old nails. A waiter who was near the window at the time of the explosion says that he saw a workingman about 30 years old place the bomb in a flower pot on the window and then run down the street. His discription of the man tallies with the appearance of the prisoner taken immediately after the explosion.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal. Wholesale agents. tu&w

Stocks and Bonds.

New York, April 4.—Business at the stock exchange to-day was quiet, the sales of stock footing up 136,002 shares. After a fairly steady opening the market was weakened by a drop in the General Electric to 40, 1 7-8, compared with the closing of yesterday. The stock continued weak throughout the day, and in the last half hour of business touched 38 3-4, nearly 200,000 shares having changed hands. The annual report was considered favorable. Distilling and cattle feeding advanced only in the start; but later receded to 26 3-8, a loss of 1 5-8 per cent. on street rumors that the case now before Judge Gibson would be decided against the company. Chicago Gas was depressed from 64 1-8 to 62 7-8, the elections at Chicago having been considered unfavorable to the company. Missouri & Hudson rose from 129 7-8 to 143 1-8. London did little or nothing and the reports of railway earnings for the fourth week and month of March were accepted with complacency. In the last half hour weakness in General Electric disturbed small holders who proceeded forthwith to sell, resulting in a net loss of 1-8 to 2 7-8 per cent. General Electric declined. The market closed weak. Closing bids: Canada Southern, 51 3-4; Canadian Pacific, 69 3-4; Central Pacific, 15 1-2; Wells Fargo Express, 122; Great Northern, preferred, 102; Southern Pacific, 23 1-4; Union Pacific, 21 1-4; Western Union, 84 1-8. Bar silver, 63 1-2c.

To restore grey hair to its natural color as in youth, cause it to grow abundant and strong, there is no better preparation than Hall's Hair Renewer.

DAVIES AT HAWAII.

Opinions of the Irreconcileable Royalist on the Situation.

Boston, Mass., April 4.—Theophilus Davies, who is staying at the Hotel Brunswick, has received a message from Honolulu, dated March 26, which says: "A bill has been passed for summoning a convention and gives votes only to persons who have been resident one year in the islands and who will take an oath to support the Government and to oppose the restoration of the monarchy. The police and soldiery who were naturalized before January are allowed to vote." In speaking of this phase of Hawaiian affairs, Mr. Davies said: "Three fallacies have been imposed on the American people—

1st. That the five commissioners in any way represent the Hawaiian people.

2nd. That the provincial government has ever been recognized by any government but the United States.

3rd. That the provincial government was ever met by any body of people except at the open mass-meeting which was held in January, 1893. "The committee or council appointed by that single mass-meeting is the only legislature that exists in the Hawaiian islands; it fills its own vacancies, so that about one-third of the men have been appointed by their colleagues, and they make and unmake laws without reference to any outside expression of opinion. However, individually excellent these men may be, no more dangerous political condition can exist in any country, and it is evidently this conviction that leads the executive to move now in the direction of representative government. They are, however, face to face with another grave position. They have exasperated the natives into a sullen hostility. There has been no attempt at conciliation, and to-day the emblems of Hawaiian royalty are on exhibition at the Midwinter Fair, having been secretly smuggled out of the country by authority of the Government, lest the Hawaiians should know and resent it. The shop window of one of the leading annexationists of Honolulu is filled with designs of the new Hawaiian flag, with which it is proposed to succed the present national ensign. Many Hawaiians are reduced to penury because they refused to sign the annexation rule, and they have been turned out of office by the Government and their places have been filled by white men who will sign the annexation rule."

Great alarm was created the other day in one of the principal courts of justice at Berlin by the presiding judge suddenly becoming insane on the bench. His lunacy was first made apparent when, without the lightest provocation, he sternly inquired of a witness whether she liked potatoes. The surprise created by this question was intensified when the judge proceeded to make the most horrible grimaces at the witness, and to talk at random on the most incongruous subjects, until finally led away by the court attendants.

Mrs. J. W. Dykeman
St. George, New Brunswick.

After the Grip

No Strength, No Ambition

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Perfect Health.

The following letter is from a well-known merchant tailor of St. George, N. B.:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen—I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills have done me a great deal of good. I had a severe attack of the grip in the winter, and after getting over the fever I did not seem to gather strength, and had no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla proved to be just what I needed. The results were very satisfactory, and I recommend this medicine to all who are afflicted with rheumatism or other

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

afflictions caused by poison and poor blood. I always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house and use it when I need a tonic. We also keep Hood's Pills on hand and think highly of them." J. W. DYKEMAN, St. George, New Brunswick.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

RUPTURE

More CURES have been effected by my Truss, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other Devices combined. They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 20 years, fully equal to personal examination by each. 97 patents to overcome DEFORMITY. Ill. book free.

CHARLES CLUTHE, 151 King St. W., Toronto.

Babies need fat

Mother's milk, though thin and watery in appearance, contains from 2 to 6 per cent. of fat.

Fat is needed, not only for the growth of brain and nerves, which is very rapid in children, but also for the perfect formation of the other tissues.

MILK GRANULES

contains 3 per cent. of butter fat, and it is

The Perfect Equivalent of Mother's Milk

For sale by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

America Photographed

FROM ALASKA TO ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

YOU CAN SEE IT ALL FOR 10 CENTS A PORTFOLIO.

WILL YOU TAKE THE TRIP WITH THE TIMES?

There Are Very Few

Canadians who fully realise the beauty and grandeur of the scenery of this continent. The magnificent work, "America Photographed," which we have secured exclusively for Times' readers, portrays by photographic engravings and vivid description the magnificent scenery and the wonderful works of man. Those

Who Stop to Think

Will readily see the scope for artistic effect and the splendid educational advantages of such a work. "America Photographed" covers this great field with splendid photographs and interesting descriptions as no other work has ever done. The views are the perfection of the photographer's camera and the engraver's skill; they embrace everything of importance, that is interesting, scenic and historic in Canada, Alaska, the United States and Mexico. It seems

That in America

The Creator has planned everything on a mighty scale. The Selkirk mountains in British Columbia make the Alps appear insignificant by comparison. The Mississippi and its tributaries make the longest river in the world; the Grand Canyon of the Colorado is the most appalling chasm of the earth, and the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky the largest and strangest cavern. Nature here planned everything on a scale that

Is the Grandest

and most magnificent. Popocatepetl is 17,540 feet high, while the altitude of Mount Blanc is only 15,786. The height of Mount St. Elias is 19,000 feet, and the Matterhorn, Italy, reaches less than 15,000 feet skyward. Every extreme of tropic and frigid is reached. In the natural

Scenery and The

Work of art alike is afforded a rich field for the traveller and the student. To those who follow closely the pages of "America Photographed," as issued by the Times, will be imparted a fund of information in the geography, topography, history and resources of North America that can be acquired from no other single work. It will touch alike city, stream, mountain and forest. The almost unnumbered grandeurs of nature and

Most Interesting Works of Man

Will be pictured by photography and talked about by some of the best writers known. As an educator it will be invaluable alike to young and old, yet when its pages bring to view the magnificent engravings, triumphs of the photographer's art and the engraver's genius, the acquisition of knowledge will be rendered a pleasure rather than a task.

You Can See It All

If you are a reader of the Times, at a cost which is really nothing, compared with the artistic merit and educational value of "America Photographed." It will consist of twenty series, each series containing sixteen photographs, 11x13 inches. The cost of the entire series is less than the value of one of these photographs. You can get it all

For Only 10 Cents a Week.

Clip one coupon from the Times (printed on 5th page), of any day this week and bring or send them to the Times office, accompanied by 10 cents (12 cents if sent by mail), and you will be given series No. 2 of "America Photographed."

Start with the Opening Number

And secure the whole series. It will be worth a hundred times its cost, and it can be obtained in no other way than through the Times.

No. 2 contains the following photographs 11x13, with descriptions: Rapids of Niagara above the Falls; Upper Twin Lakes, Colorado; The City of Mexico; Sault Ste. Marie Canal; Cotton Picking in Mississippi; The City of Chihuahua; Spanish Moss near Baton Rouge, Mississippi; Bridge over the Ohio at Cairo, Ill.; Falls of Jaunacatlan; The Dells of the Wisconsin River; Ute Pass; Interior of the Church of Guadalupe; Devil's Slide, Weber Canyon; Water Carriers at Guanajuato; Dome Rock, Boulder Canyon.

Remember—10 cents at office; 12 cents by mail.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Another Long But Very Quiet Session Held Yesterday Afternoon and Evening.

A Number of Bills Finally Passed and Others Advance a Stage.

APRIL 3.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

The committee of the Gauvreau expedition presented its report, accompanying which was the evidence taken. Report was received.

Hon. Mr. Beaven presented an amended petition from Robt. T. Williams respecting the binding of the statutes. The speaker having ruled the former one out, as their was no prayer.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved that the petition be received and printed.

Hon. Mr. Turner said the petition contained statements that should be considered before being printed.

The speaker ruled that the petition should remain on the table for 24 hours.

Mr. Rogers moved that whereas by the Dominion tariff a bounty of two dollars per ton of pig iron is allowed; and whereas there is a large quantity of lead ore in the province which might be mined and become a very valuable industry and source of profit; therefore, be it resolved, that the Dominion government be urged to make a similar regulation in the tariff and allow a bounty on pig lead. The resolution was adopted.

The house again went into committee on the Hall mines bill which was reported complete.

The consolidated electric railway and light company's bill was passed through committee.

Hon. Mr. Turner presented a message containing the final supplementary estimates.

The school act was passed through committee, Dr. Milne not being present to introduce his proposed amendments.

Mr. Brown asked the leader of the government: 1. Have any charges been preferred against the government agent in West Kootenay district of improper conduct in the discharge of his official duties? 2. If so, what was the nature of the charges? 3. What steps has the government taken to investigate the matter?

Hon. Mr. Davie asked which government agent was referred to.

Mr. Brown—Mr. Fitzstubbs.

Hon. Mr. Davie—No charges have been preferred.

Mr. Brown asked the leader of the government the following questions:—1. Was not the attention of the government called to the lawlessness prevailing in the Northern Archipelago, by responsible men, some six months before the murder of O'Connor and Green? 2. If so, why were no steps taken until after the occurrence of these crimes?

Hon. Mr. Davie said there had been information received from time to time regarding the liquor traffic, but further than this there were no complaints of lawlessness.

Several amendments, agreed upon by the premier and the members for Westminster district, were inserted on consideration of the report of the drainage, dyking and irrigation bill.

The bill respecting the official map of Quamichan district was finally passed.

In committee of the whole, on the Hornsby hydraulic mining company's bill, Hon. Mr. Beaven moved the following as a new section: "And also a covenant that the company, or their agents, will not employ a Chinese or Japanese person in or about or on the property demised, or on any part thereof, or on the work in connection therewith, under a sufficient penalty to enforce the observance of the covenants."

Hon. Mr. Davie said he did not think there would be any objection to prevent the company from employing Chinese miners, but the company should be allowed to employ a Chinese cook.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said that would leave the clause open to evasion. Little exceptions would open the door to the employment of Chinamen.

Dr. Milne said the province was giving the company a great deal and the least they should do would be not to employ Chinamen.

Mr. Rogers favored the clause if it was imposed on all companies alike.

Mr. Grant made a long plea for the Chinese.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said he was sorry that the last speaker did not recognize the fact that a great deal of the distress in the province was caused by the employment of Chinese. It was nonsense to say that the clause would drive capital out. This was said when the Vancouver water works company's bill was before the house, and it was inserted and did not prevent the company from investing their capital.

Mr. Anderson spoke against the clause.

Mr. Brown said the government were very fond of saying they wanted to restrict Chinese labor, but when they were given a chance to do something they got out of it in some way.

Hon. Mr. Davie said that as the company had said they did not wish to employ Chinamen their sincerity should be put to the test. He would therefore vote for the clause.

Mr. Hunter introduced an amendment to include all foreigners.

Hon. Mr. Davie said some of the other foreigners were more dangerous competitors of the workingmen than were the Chinamen.

Mr. Hunter withdrew his first amendment.

The house rose at 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to authorize certain dyking and drainage works in the district of New Westminster was read a third time and passed.

The house went into committee, Mr. Kitchen in the chair, to consider the bill to provide for official scalers of timber. The bill was reported complete with amendments.

The bill to authorize a crown grant for the townsite of Three Forks was passed through the final stages.

Dr. Milne moved the second reading of the creditors' trust deeds bill. The act of 1890 he said was unworkable and he proposed to alter this. An assignment registered in one district would not hold good in other districts. The bill provided that an assignment registered in one district would hold good all over the province. The act of 1890 does not say when or for how long the notice should be published; his bill provided that it should be published in a newspaper for a month. Then by the bill an assignment would take precedence of all judgments, and provision was made for the calling of a meeting of creditors within ten days from the date of the assignment. A creditor could vote either personally or by proxy and a scale was proposed for the number of votes that creditors should have. By the present act a man to whom $1 was owed had the same vote as a man to whom $5,000 was owed. The assignees could be voted remuneration by the creditors. It was not fair to ask the assignees to do the work for nothing. The amendments, he thought, would make the act of 1890 workable.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said there were some provisions in the bill that required careful consideration. There were other provisions that were good. If any insolvency act was passed through the Dominion house it would precede the bill before the house.

The debate was adjourned, the attorney-general being absent.

Mr. Martin moved the second reading of the game bill. It was a different bill to the one which was given a six months' hoist. The clause to which objection had been taken had been struck out.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the bill was practically the same as the one that had been given a six months' hoist.

Hon. Mr. Vernon contended that the principal of the former bill was the exportation of deer skins, which feature had been struck out of the present bill.

Mr. Speaker said it was for the house to decide.

The bill was read a second time.

The house went into committee, Mr. Hall in the chair, to consider the cattle act. Mr. Semlin introduced an amendment which was adopted, providing that it would not be necessary to re-register brands already registered.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

Mr. Rogers moved the second reading of the licenses bill, which he said would explain itself.

Mr. Kitchen said the trouble in the bill was that it did not explain what portions the bill intended to amend.

Mr. Sword said there were no simpler provisions in the present act.

Mr. Hunter—The bill provides for additional safeguards in connection with the transfer of licenses.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—The crobule is that the bill recognizes the right to transfer licenses.

On the motion to read the bill a second time nine voted for and nine against the bill. The speaker gave his casting vote in favor of the bill. He said he thought he should follow the English practice and allow the bill to go to committee of the whole for further discussion.

Hon. Col. Baker continued the debate on Hon. Mr. Beaven's motion: "That this house is of opinion that whenever two or more statutes bearing upon the same subject are combined and issued from the printing office prior to the consolidation being legalized by the legislative assembly, that the pamphlet so issued should bear an endorsement indicating that the consolidation had not been so legalized, but that the original statutes could be perused in the annual volume mentioning it." Col. Baker moved an amendment to strike out all the words after "subject" in the second line and insert "are legalized by the legislative assembly, the Lieut.-Governor-in-council should be authorized to consolidate the statutes into one act."

Hon. Mr. Beaven contended that that would be establishing a very dangerous practice. If a commission of three supreme court judges was appointed to consolidate the acts, the consolidation would not be legal until accepted by the legislature.

Hon. Col. Baker withdrew his amendment and Mr. Beaven's motion was adopted.

The house adjourned at midnight.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT.

By Dr. Watt—Is it implied in questions 7 and 8 of the "Interrogatories to be answered by claimants for enrolment as provincial voters" that an elector who has duly established his right to registration as a voter and been so registered in any district in the province may have his name entered at once on the register of voters of any other district to which he may remove, provided he shall have resided in the latter district for two months immediatel prior to his application for registration?

By Mr. Cotton—As the papers laid before the house show that Mr. Justice Crease, Mr. Justice Walkem and Mr. Justice Drake all agree that it is impracticable to assess railway property under the present assessment act, is it the intention of the government to bring in an amendment to the assessment act this session?

Hon. Mr. Beaven—On Friday next. That the house do resolve itself into a committee of the whole, for the purpose of considering the petition of Robert T. Williams with reference to the binding of the statutes, journals and sessional papers of the assembly, and other work of similar character required by the province; and that copies of all tenders and contracts for such work, received or executed during the last eight years, be placed before the house and referred to such committee.

The Princess Maud.

The Princess Maud's name has been mentioned several times in connection with Lord Rosebery, but never with any sign of official sanction. Princess Maud is 24 years old, and is next to the youngest of the six children who have been born to the Prince and Princess of Wales. The youngest was a son, who died the day after his birth in 1871. She is a very popular young woman, and has a disposition calculated to win all with whom she comes in contact. She is a lively girl, very bright and full of fun. At home she is called "Harry" in consequence of her sprightly ways. She is pretty and like her mother. She takes a great interest in all outdoor sports that a young lady may engage in. She is a good fencer and fond of dogs, birds and horses. Princess Maud, to her credit, can also put in a good day's work in the dairy. The kitchen garden is also one of the departments of the household to which she pays attention.

Lord Rosebery is more than twenty years her senior and is a widower, his wife having been Miss Hannah de Rothschild, who died in 1890, leaving four children, all of whom are living.

Mrs. Languish—"Tired! Oh, so tired all the time!" Mrs. Smart—"Well, so I used to be until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a spring medicine, and now I don't know what it is to have that tired feeling. Try it, my dear; only be sure and get Ayer's."

UNRULY FOREIGNERS.

Hungarians in the Pennsylvanian Coal Region Become Excited.

Pittsburg, April 4.—A special to the Times from a staff correspondent at Uniontown, Pa., says: Chief Engineer Joseph H. Paddock, of the H. C. Frick Coke Co., was brutally murdered by 200 riotous Hungarians at the Davidson Coke Works at Connellsville about three o'clock this afternoon. The murderers were pursued by a sheriff's posse. One of the fleeing Hins was shot and instantly killed. Two others were fatally wounded and two other workmen in the region who refused to join the mob were assaulted and fatally hurt. They were carried away by their associates. Ninety-four of the rioters and alleged murderers have already been arrested and are now in jail charged with murder. Two hundred picked men, acting as deputies to Sheriff William H. Wilhelm, of Fayette county, mounted and armed to the teeth, went galloping through the coke regions to-night searching for I. P. Davis, president of the United Mine Workers; Daniel Darry, secretary of the organization, and John McSloh, who are alleged to have organized the murderous mob, and who are said to be directly responsible for the killing of Paddock.

This region, which in other years has been shaken to its centre by discontented laborers, is to-night fairly trembling on the brink of a revolution. Never before were the dangerous foreigners so thoroughly aroused. They seemed organized for murder, and from one end of the region to another have marked their path to-day with wreck and ruin, and concluded the bad day's work with the killing of one of the most substantial men known in the coke regions. The murdered man lived at Connellsville. He leaves a wife and three children. By honest effort he had won a prominent and profitable place with the Frick Coke company, and when his life was sacrificed was endeavoring to escape the fury of the mob that came upon him like a cyclone. He was at work at the time, having his instruments with him, and having just come out of the mines. He was in the tipple.

Hugh Call, one of his assistants, was with him when the murderous mob broke into the tipple building, apparently with a view to burning it. Their wild shouts rolled through the place like a furious storm, and Call fired upon the approaching mob, which seemed to intensify their rage, and they rushed at him. He jumped through a window and escaped. Paddock attempted to escape by running through the infuriated mob. Stones and clubs were hurled at him. Twice he was knocked down, but managed to regain his feet. Finally a heavy stone was thrown by a member of the mob striking him, and he fell senseless. Each one of the mob struck him with a stone as he lay senseless. His head and face were crushed, his clothes were torn, and he was disfigured almost beyond recognition. Then, as he lay dead, a man fired a bullet into his head, and his body was then carried to a window in the tipple building and he was thrown forty feet to the burning ovens below. Then the mob disappeared over the hill in the direction of Bradford. Paddock was 35 years old. His killing occurred within sight of his home. He was a graduate of Lehigh university. Adjutant General W. W. Greenland came to Connellsville to-day to examine into the situation. He regards the outlook with concern, but has not determined to call out the militia. Sheriff Wilhelm, of Fayette county, and Sheriff P. J. Cann, of Westmoreland county, have been notified.

A Connellsville, Pa., dispatch says: Late reports from Bradford say that ten Hungarians were killed to-night or fatally injured by the deputies or citizens who were pursuing them for the murder of Chief Engineer Paddock. A sensational rumor was received here to-night at 11 o'clock to the effect that the clerks, the company's officials and deputies in the offices of the Frick and McClure companies are besieged by a mob of 1,500 strikers, and that the rioters are making menacing demonstrations. A telephone message from the company's store partly confirms the rumor.

The Carolina Convulsion.

Columbia, S. C., April 4.—Everything is quiet here to-day. Both factions regard conditions as more pacific than they have been at any previous time since the excitement began. Notwithstanding these symptoms it is easy to see that the people are still excited and the animosities which have been engendered are intense. Mayor Fisher of Columbia says he will pay no attention to the proclamation of the governor of yesterday, taking control of the police under the advice of the city attorney. He says he shall treat it as utterly without authority. It is held by the city authorities that the governor has no right to take control of the police except in case of riot, and then with the acquiescence of the local authorities. He cannot discharge nor appoint policemen, and there is no penalty for their refusal to obey the orders of the governor under any circumstances. Governor Tillman's friends insist that he has in no wise exceeded his authority, and that he is commander in chief of the civilian force as well as the militia force of the state, and that if there shall be any clash as to the governor's authority a special session of the legislature will be called and the governor's powers clearly defined. It is a notorious fact that there are more than thirty blind "tigers" in full operation in the city of Columbia at this time.

Dangerous Anarchists Arrested.

London, April 4.—The notorious French anarchist Meunier, the accomplice of Francois and the avenger of Ravachol, was arrested this evening by Inspector Melville at the Liverpool street station. The police of three countries have been tracing his movements since the explosion at the Cafe Very, in Paris, almost two years ago. The charge on which he was arrested this evening is that in causing this explosion he became guilty of murdering the proprietor, who died of his injuries a few days after the cafe was blown up. The motive of Meunier and his accomplices in exploding the bomb was to punish the men who had betrayed Ravachol to the police and secured his arrest in the cafe. Meunier evidently had learned that the police were searching for him in London, for he and a friend were conveyed in a carriage with drawn curtains to the station.

Inspector Melville had been informed of their movements and knew that they intended to go as directly as possible to Antwerp. He was waiting for them on the platform. Meunier, who is a hunchback, was easily identified. When he felt the inspector's hand on his shoulder he shook it off. Then he started away, but after he had taken a few steps he was grasped firmly by the inspector's hand on his collar. Both he and his comrade fought desperately, but the porters and several persons from the crowd helped the inspector until he had Meunier secured and handcuffed. The other anarchist made a dash down the platform, but was tripped and secured before he could leave the station. The whole station was in an uproar until the inspector drove off with his prisoners. A revolver with six loaded chambers was found in Meunier's possession. He will be brought up in the Bow street court in extradition proceedings, based on the charge of murder. His companion will be tried for aiding him in his attempt to escape.

Bland's Seigniorage Bill.

Washington, April 4.—Very much to the surprise of almost every one, the house to-day disposed of the Bland seigniorage bill, refusing to pass it over the president's veto, the vote being, yeas 144, nays 114, not the majority required by the constitution. The bill came up after the house had voted to seat Warren D. English (Democrat). Mr. Bland had been willing to give way with his seigniorage bill to the bill passed by the senate yesterday to enforce and make effective the regulations for the protection of fur seal recommended by the Paris tribunal of arbitration, but a demand was made by Mr. Pain (Republican, New York) for the regular order. This cleared the way for the Bland bill, and its author called up the president's veto message. He gave notice that he would ask the previous question on the motion to pass the bill over the veto at 3 p. m. Saturday, but in the conclusion which prevailed, while the matter of an agreement upon closing the debate was being discussed, no attempt was made to speak on the bill or the message until after the speaker had put the question of the passage of the bill and the roll call had begun. He then declared it to be too late to enter upon the debate, and against the protests of the Republicans and Democrats opposed to the passage of the bill, and amid great excitement, ordered the roll call to proceed to a conclusion. It was completed at five o'clock, and immediately upon the announcement that the bill had failed to pass the house adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

American.

Washington, April 4.—President Cleveland last night received a cable appeal from the Masonic lodge at Argentine, urging him to intercede to have the government of Argentine permit the landing of the Brazilian refugees from the Portuguese vessels at Buenos Ayres; but it is impossible for him to interfere in the matter and the state department will reply to that effect to-day. The administration holds that it cannot consistently take action where the interests of Americans are not jeopardized, and no exception can be made in this instance.

Madrid, April 4.—The cortes was opened to-day, and Senor Capelejas, the new minister of justice, introduced a bill for the punishment of anarchist criminals. The bill provides that any man responsible for explosions which are likely to cause death or serious bodily injury shall be punished with death or penal servitude for life, and one paragraph proposes exceptionally severe sentences for all persons, most notably newspaper editors, who commend bomb throwing and bomb throwers. The bill declares that all anarchist associations are illegal and provides for their dissolution.

Paris, April 4.—Persons representing 722,000 shares in the Panama canal enterprise met here to-day and resolved to entrust a syndicate of five with the founding of a new company to complete the canal. They agreed to provide a first subscription of 20,000,000 francs, this to be subscribed proportionately, and the share of the existing committee to be deducted from the assets distributed among them.

Mr. Gladstone's Reading.

The wide range of Mr. Gladstone's sympathies is illustrated by the remarks of Mrs. Drew in a contemporary upon the late premier's treatment of book catalogues, of which, it is hardly necessary to say, he receives every day a good number. There are certain subjects, writes his daughter, which are always attractive to him—witchcraft, strange religions, duellings, gypsies, epitaphs, the ethics of marriage, Homer, Shakespeare and Dante. Books on these subjects, if new to him, are sure of having a pencil mark against them. Mr. Gladstone, like a true reader, has no special affection for first editions, nor for sumptuous bindings; but no one has a greater love for an old and well tried volume, or is less willing to exchange it for a new one. His copy of the "Odyssey" has been rebound many times.

Mr. Gladstone, it seems, usually has three books on hand at once—the one destined for reading in the evening being generally a novel. To Biarritz he took a large supply of volumes, among them St. Augustine, Homer and Aristotle. In one of Mr. Hardy's novels a rustic describes a studious girl as a "very perusing young woman." Mr. Gladstone is certainly a "very perusing old man."—London Globe.

In a Buffalo's Head.

The buffalo of Ceylon carries his head in a peculiar manner—the horns thrown back and his nose projecting on a level with his forehead—thus securing him from a fatal front shot. This renders him a dangerous enemy, as he will receive any number of balls from a small gun in the throat and chest without showing the least distress. An account of a dangerous encounter with this animal is given. The writer had fired without killing the buffalo and had not a ball left. With a stealthy step and a short grunt the bull advanced upon the man, seemingly aware of his helplessness. Suddenly a bright thought flashed through my mind. Without taking my eyes off the animal I put a double charge of powder down the right hand barrel and tearing off a piece of my shirt I took all the money from my pouch, three shillings in sixpenny pieces and two anna pieces. Quickly making them into a roll with the piece of rag I rammed them down the barrel. They were hardly well home before the bull sprang forward. I had no time even to replace the ramrod, and threw it in the water, bringing my gun on full cock at the same instant.

"I now had a charge in my gun which, if received until he was within a few feet of the muzzle, would certainly floor him. The horns were lowered, their points were on either side of me, and the muzzle of the gun barely touched his forehead when I pulled the trigger, and three shillings' worth of small change rattled into his hard head. Down he went and rolled over with the suddenly checked momentum of his charge. Away went B—— and I as fast as our legs would carry us through the water and over the plain, knowing that he was not dead, but only stunned. There was a large fallen tree about half a mile from us whose whitened branches, rising high above the ground, offered a tempting asylum. To this we directed our steps, and after a run of one hundred yards we turned and looked behind us. The buffalo had regained his feet and was following us slowly. We now experienced the difference of feeling between hunting and being hunted.

"By degrees the bull's pace slackened and he fell. We were only too glad to be able to reduce our speed; but we had no sooner stopped to breathe than he was up again and after us. At length, however, we gained the tree and beheld him stretched powerless upon the ground within two hundred yards of us."—Rifle and Hound in Ceylon.

Hood's and Only Hood's.

Are you weak and weary, overworked and tired? Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine you need to purify and quicken your blood and to give you appetite and strength. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Any effort to substitute another remedy is proof of the merit of Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cures headache. Try a box.

Of course you have heard of MASTIFF PLUG CUT, but have you tried it yourself? It is making new friends every day, indeed it disappoints nobody. It is always even better than people expect.

J. S. PAGE TOBACCO CO., Richmond, Va., and Montreal.

Unwritten Law in the Best Society

For Dinners, House Parties, Afternoon Receptions and Five o'Clocks, the necessary, nay, the indispensable adjunct to the correct repast is

Chocolat-Menier?

Only Vanilla Chocolate of highest grade, is manufactured by MENIER—Beneficial even for the most delicate.

Can be taken just before retiring.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR CHOCOLAT MENIER. ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 20 MILLION POUNDS. If he hasn't it on sale send his name and your address to MENIER, Canadian Branch, No. 14 St. John St., Montreal, Que.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

VICTORIA, B. C.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRE ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land, forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $50 per acre, half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 9 Fort street. Visit in person.

Land Cleared.

Quick, thorough and cheap, town lots or by acre; standing timber or stumps of any size. All parties having land to clear will find it to their interest to get an estimate upon it, to have the work done by the Grub and Stump Machine. Apply to JOHN A. COATES, 57 King's Road, Victoria. mar15-deod&w1m

To Strengthen up After Sickness

TAKE

Johnston's Fluid Beef

It is stimulating and nourishing and it contains all the elements of Prime Beef in an easily digestible form.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

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Office: 90 Johnson St.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city or suburban property, ranch 320 acres, 14 miles from Calgary, N.W.T.; 2 good roads to property; 265 acres fenced; 30 acres bush; good black soil; Elbow river crosses property; 2 good springs; well settled district; church, school, store, post-office, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, all within 1 and two miles. Price, $2,500.

200 ACRES, THREE-FOURTHS MILE from water front, good land, partly cleared; good house and stables; splendid location for fishing and shooting and boating; low price and good terms, or exchange partly for cash and city property.

80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.

10 ACRE BLOCKS, GOOD LEVEL LAND, close to Saanichton railway station; $1000 and $1200, according to position; very easy terms and low interest to parties buying to improve.

2 LOTS, 50x120 each, good land and close to good stream of water, $600.

THREE LOTS, 60x148 EACH. Splendid position; close to Fowl Bay; good level land; a bargain ($600 for single $225 each. Postoffice box 361.

A. WILLIAMS,

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Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C.

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

SAVE Money! Time! Labor!

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Self Cleansing Plate Polishing Cloth

NO PLATE POWDER NECESSARY.

The cloths are chemically prepared and will not injure the finest ware.

Used by the best families in Great Britain for polishing silver and plated ware.

The cloths will last for months and retain their polishing properties to the end. The best thing ever introduced for polishing silver and plated ware.

Price 20 cents per cloth, or three cloths for 50 cents.

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SEHL-HASTIE-ERSKINE CO., and WEILER BROS., VICTORIA, B. C.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use

IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,

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F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wade, V.S., Bo Rule, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 109 Fort Street. Telephone 182 residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. feb7-f

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GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 74 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next post-office, Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 422.

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 7, Moody Block, cor. Yates and Broad Sts., under Imperial Photograph Gallery.

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Teacher of Piano and Harmonium.
RESIDENCE—36 Mason street, near Pandora avenue. mar21-1m

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PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Pell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, ja13 Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad Street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., R.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja12 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. ja12 A. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 128, R.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON, 4-19 Scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. E. PEMBERTON, oct8 K. of R. S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join. J. FRASER, Secretary.

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

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PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Repairs supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 139.

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Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

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Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger
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72 Yates street. Oc17

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA:
Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg to state that I have taken over the Leander Tepid Swimming Baths, Fort Street.
I have had extended experience in this business in London, Eng.
Being a certified medical masseur, I am prepared to undertake the care of all persons requiring my service.
The water of the swimming tank and all other parts of the establishment will be kept scrupulously clean and fresh. Lessons in swimming by a competent instructor.
On Ladies' Day (every Monday) a lady will be in attendance who will see that the lady patrons of the bath want for no comfort. Hot tea and coffee obtainable on the premises.
Electric Bath now in operation; highly recommended by the medical profession.
I claim your patronage, ladies and gentlemen, for the reason that it shall be my earnest endeavor to conduct this establishment on strictly first class principles. Trusting the same will meet with your approval and support, I have the honor to be, ladies and gentlemen, your obedient servant,
DONALD F. MacDONALD,
Late Hammam Baths, Jermyn St., London, England. mar31-1m

AMUSEMENTS.

Young Ladies' Military Drill
WITH
INTERESTING PROGRAMME,
VICTORIA THEATRE
Friday Night & Saturday Matinee,
April 6th and 7th.

TICKETS, $1.00; Matinee tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents, including reserved seats. General admission, Matinee, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

Seats reserved beginning Monday, April 2nd, at Jamieson's Bookstore. ap12-5t

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework to go north. Apply 9 King's Road, between 9 and 12 a.m. ap13-2t

AGENTS make $5 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 25cts. 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, free. Forshee & McMakin, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Nurse girl. Apply at Balmoral Hotel. ap12-4t

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros., Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Ore. 16m&w

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation in dining room by a young lady. Address 114 Fort St. ap14t

WANTED—A practical job compositor, from the East, acquainted with all kinds of railroad and commercial work, desires a position in a book and job office in or around the city of Victoria, B. C. Will be at liberty about May 20th, 1894. Sober and reliable. Address J. P. P., this office. ap13-1w

FOR SALE.

THOROUGHBRED BERKSHIRE BOAR—(Registered) 1 yr. old, Snell's stock, for sale; also, heavy farmer's express wagon and one-horse cultivators. A. Martin, Sluggett Postoffice, Saanich. ap13 4t

TO LET.

ONE OR TWO first-class bedrooms to let at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior Street, James Bay. fe19

TO LET—Or for sale, a new house, with 5 acres of land, about three and a half miles from post-office. Apply Alan S. Dumbleton, 68 Langley St. feb7-tf

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue. 13-tf

LOST OR FOUND.

FOUND—Gold Watch. Owner apply to W. J. Sutton, 36 Mason street. ap14-2t

BOARD AND LODGING.

WANTED—A furnished room with or without board, overlooking the sea. "Y" Times office. mar26-tf

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Saddle horse with good paces and manners. P. O. box 180. ap13-3t

HOUSE WANTED—Within about half a mile of the Postoffice; 7 or 8 rooms; must be comfortable, with modern conveniences, etc. Address, giving particulars and stating rent expected, to "Visitor," Times office. mar 16-1w

Having imported direct from Scotland the Latest Improved Sanitary Air Sewer Traps, Gully Traps, S Traps, and a great variety of Bends, Sewer Pipes, three feet lengths, I am prepared to quote the lowest prices.
J. W. KELLIER,
mar26-tf Cor. Yates and Quadra Sts.

VICTORIA COLLEGE,
BEACON HILL PARK.
(LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.)

The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.

First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates, University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.

Reasonable fees. Cricket, football swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply
PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.
fe13 o,m,f,d&w 1y

$50 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons destroying or injuring the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.
By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office,
23rd January, 1894. j24

Fix this name indelibly in your memory
STAMINAL
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and remember it is a Food and a Tonic combined.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

Estate of A. J. Smith.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the creditors at the office of Geo. A. Perrin, Barnes Block, on Monday, the 9th of April, at 3 o'clock p.m.
G. A. PERRIN,
P. J. SCHWENGERS,
ap12-1d Assignees.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited;

At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

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By mail to any part of the world, per year.....$10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

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CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set in minion (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25c. a line for first insertion, and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12 1-2 cents for first insertion, and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

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Address
THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.
When you wish to have your address changed, please give former as well as new address.

The Daily Times.

DISTRUST WAS NATURAL.

It was quite to be expected that the government organ would shower such epithets as "sneak," coward" and "slanderer" upon the critics of the Nakusp & Slocan arrangement, and credit them with all sorts of "meanness" and "malignity." Like the premier himself, the organ finds comfort in abuse when argument is out of the question, forgetful of the fact that the device surely betrays the weakness of its case. No statement from any opposition member was needed to excite in the public mind a suspicion that the Nakusp arrangement was not intended purely for the public benefit; such suspicion naturally followed the conduct of the government itself. The curious delay in bringing down the ratifying legislation and the very evident unwillingness of the premier to give the house full information on the subject were well calculated to cause distrust. Then what of the shadowy company that forms the "go-between" of the government with the constructors and the lessees of the road? When the government is practically finding the money for construction why should there not have been a more direct arrangement, whereby the province would have been given some chance of sharing in the profits of its investment? More than opposition members in the house have looked askance on the "deal" affected by the government. The Colonist will not have forgotten that a short time ago the Province, a wholly neutral paper, offered some remarks on this subject, which thus concluded: "If the government proposes to make a present of a railway line or half a railway line built with the people's money, to a speculative corporation, it is time to call a halt, for if the people build such a line they should own it. As it stands the proposed agreement is highly objectionable, if not suspicious, and it looks as though it were only a blanket under which dollars are passing hidden from the public eye."

VOTERS' LISTS.

The revision of the provincial voters' lists under the new act is now in process, and it may be well to remind both our city and country readers that if they wish to have their names on the revised lists they should give a little personal attention to the matter. There are many changes to be made, in the course of which names now rightfully on the list may be dropped. It is also possible that owing to the inevitable confusion and shortness of the time to be given to the work of revision new names which should go on the lists may fail to find places there. For our own part we should like to see the lists bear the name of every man who is entitled to a vote, whether friend or foe of the government, and it will be a pity if any individual is deprived of his franchise through accident or design. The best preventive will be watchfulness on the part of those whose interests are affected. Voters in cities should remember that if their names are now on the lists unaccompanied by their street addresses they will be removed, along with the names of dead men and those who have become non-residents. The lists of names removed are to be published, and these lists when drawn up should be closely scanned by all who wish to be voters. It might expedite revision if in the meantime the old list should be consulted so that in cases where additions and descriptions are wanting new applications could be made immediately by those concerned. The old forms of application are not now available; the new ones prescribed by the act must be used. These forms can be obtained from the collector of each district. The Times has a number of the forms on hand, and will be glad to furnish one to any intending applicant. In the several country districts where divisions have been made and where a general "sorting up" of names has to be effected through the agency of the collecting distributors. It is in such cases the greatest danger of names being wrongfully dropped will occur. It will be well for all to keep in mind the fact that the time is short and that mistakes made will be only too likely to go uncorrected. We repeat that the best safeguard is watchfulness on the part of every man whose name is now on or should be on the list.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Toronto Globe: Mr. Foster's wholesale but petty tinkering with the tariff will simply stimulate the popular demand for a thorough measure of freer trade. The new Foster tariff will satisfy no revenue tariff man, much less any free trader. A thorough measure must soon follow the Thompson government's elaborate, many-columned, futile pretence at tariff revision. But for the first time in many years parliament has taken a step in the right direction. Now let us go on in an energetic course of reduction of expenditure, reform in administration, and destruction of unnecessary laws and useless institutions. Let us abolish the senate root and branch. Let us cut in two the appropriation for the maintenance of Rideau Hall and the salaries in connection with the office. Let us abolish the federal franchise act. Let us reduce the number of ministers, departments and inside and outside officials. Let us abolish the railway pass for members and the official car for ministers. Let us keep to business methods in the management of of the government railways. Let us make the railway committee of the privy council an active, independent agency for the fixing and equalizing of railway rates. Let us put a peremptory stop to Curran bridge jobs and Galops channel jobs, and wasteful expenditure on political railways and on the erection of public buildings to help the fortunes of party candidates. Let us return to a system of business administration, cut the expenditure down to the honest needs of government and adopt a tariff that will take no more than necessary revenue out of the pockets of the people.

The Winnipeg Tribune's Ottawa correspondent says: "Haslam, member for Vancouver, delivered his maiden speech. It was of a sycophantic type. He defended protection, declaring that it was the true policy." The Nor'wester's dispatch says: "Haslam, the new member for Vancouver, made his maiden speech. He declared free trade a failure in England and defended protection." Mr. Haslam's maiden speech must have created quite a sensation, for we imagine no other speaker would have been so bold as to describe free trade as a failure in England. It is quite likely, though, that Mr. Haslam would have found free trade a good thing for Canada if the government had only declared for free trade. He was quite ready to support a small tariff reduction or a big tariff reduction, a proposal to leave the duties where they were or even a proposal to elevate them several degrees. In fact the government could hardly have made a proposal that would not have secured his support. A supporter of Mr. Haslam's wonderfully accomodating mind must be a handy thing for the government to have around.

We give to-day a portion of a pretty ful report of Sir Richard Cartwright's speech in the budget debate at Ottawa. Sir Richard's criticisms of the government's policy have always been noted for their keenness and for the ability to deal with financial questions of which they give evidence. This year's speech will be found even in advance of its predecessors in these respects.

The German Princess.

The six little princes of Germany are great athletes. They go through exercises which are calculated to develop and strengthen the muscles, and do everything to make them grow into strong men and fine soldiers—which is their father's greatest ambition for them. The crown prince is a slim blonde of 12, who has already entered the army, and has his first degree. The youngest boy is five years old, and is the handsomest of the royal princes. His name is Oscar. Frederick, the second prince, who was named for his much-beloved grandfather, is also a fine-looking boy. The Crown Prince, Wilhelm, is the plainest and most delicate looking of the royal children. The new baby, Wilhelmina Maria Augusta Leopoldine (and a few other names, too), is a very ordinary looking baby, not half as pretty as your little baby brother or sister. Wilhelmina has very little hair on her round little head, a decided pug-nose, and a very long and Gaelic upper lip; but at present, being the only young lady in the family, she is the belle of the palace. The young princes all ride, skate, dance, and swim well, and, so far, have occupied very few hours of their days in the school-room. They are all rather musical, and are very fond of having school-room theatricals, as well as visiting the theatre—which means their father's private performances.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Where Smallpox Rages.

Smallpox has become epidemic in Brooklyn, and the commissioner of the health department has appealed to the citizens to co-operate with the officials in checking its ravages. In his statement he says: "In the month of January last eighty cases of smallpox were removed to the Kingston avenue hospital; in February 65 more were taken there; and up to date this month 120 new cases have been taken there. The extremely cold weather of February, and consequent closing of houses and confinement of disease-laden air, undoubtedly contributed materially to increase the number of patients in March. We have been able to trace the development of the disease along definite lines back to the common starting points in infected centres. On the 1st of January last, for example, a large social gathering was held in a public hall, to which a number of cases have been traced with certainty, found in very widely separated parts of the city." It is stated that New York is as badly afflicted with the disease as Brooklyn, and the situation is regarded as very serious.

KOOTENAY CROPPINGS.

The Political Pot is Beginning to Boil Merrily.

SNOW SLIDES AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

Make Travelling Extremely Dangerous—Roads in Horrible Condition—Navigation Auspiciously Opens—The Mines and Mining Men.

Nelson Tribune.

Tom McGovern of Ainsworth, reports the Little Phil-Black Diamond joint tunnel within about 40 feet of the second or main ledge. It is now in 240 feet.

On Wednesday the Spokane brought from Bonner's Ferry a number of men for the reclamation works at the boundary line. The work this year will be in charge of Messrs. Foster and Barrett, each handling a crew. A new scoop and other repairs were also brought for the steam dredge.

A Portland man is looking Kaslo over with a view of putting in an electric light plant.

The road between Nelson and the Nelson & Fort Sheppard depot is impassable. How long it will remain so depends entirely on Napoleon Fitzstubbs and Frank Fletcher, the one a government agent, the other a representative of the Canadian Pacific. Passengers who are now compelled to get off at the depot wish Nelson was in a place inhabited by angels without wings.

G. O. Buchanan is reported as circulating a petition praying that the government grant the Kaslo & Slocan railway the same aid as has been granted the Nakusp & Clocan railway. It is fairness, is not Alex. Ewen and his associates entitled to as much consideration as Francis Stillwell Barnard and his'n? But, at the same time, why should the government build railways and give them away to any set of men?

The Dominion government has signified a willingness to establish meteorological stations at Kaslo and Watson, providing someone will assume the responsibility of caring for the instruments and at the same time take observations and forward them regularly to Ottawa.

The Miner has moved its office from Baker street to Josephine street, so as to be nearer its wicked contemporary the Tribune. The Kaslo Times has also moved its office, for self-preservation. Its owners feared that if the office was allowed to remain so close to the Kaslo & Slocan depot that the progressiveness of that road would be catching, and lead them into expenditures that might result in bankrupting the outfit. Hence, the removal to a less progressive quarter of Kaslo.

The track of the Columbia & Kootenay was cleared of ice and other obstructions the fore part of the week, and a train was got through to Robson without more serious mishap than ditching a box car or two.

Advices were received from London this week to push operations on the properties of the Hall Mines, Limited. New inclines will be started and drifts extended. Most of the work will be by contract. Some difficulty will be had in getting supplies to the mines, as teams have not been over the road for more than a month.

Two notable events occurred this week. The steamer Spokane made the run through to Bonner's Ferry and the Columbia & Kootenay railway was thrown wide open from Nelson to Robson. The Spokane had no difficulty in getting through to the Ferry, as the river has been free from ice for several days. Bonner's Ferry was found quiet, but hopeful.

The Davie government seeks by specious pleadings and by promises of appropriations to gain the friendship of the people in districts like New Westminster and East Kootenay. In West Kootenay it will have to adopt different tactics. It can never gain the confidence of the people of West Kootenay as long as Theodore Davie keeps in official position a man who has been charged with malfeasance in office, and denying the man who made the charges a chance to prove their truthfulness. As long as Mr. Fitzstubbs is in office, the people will have doubts as to the honesty of the government that keeps him in office. More: they will have doubts as to the capacity of a government that keeps in a responsible position a man who is notoriously incapable.

T. J. Lendrum, mining recorder of Ainsworth division, has been asked for his resignation, on the ground that he has devoted too much of his time to his private interests to the neglect of his public duties. The same charge, if pressed, would cause the resignation of the chief commissioner of lands and works, the provincial secretary, the attorney-general, the minister of finance, the gold commissioner of West Kootenay district, and a whole host of minor officials.

Nelson Miner.

Commodore Troup expects to get the first steamer on the Revelstoke route on Wednesday. The river has risen 12 inches at Revelstoke.

Customs Officer Macfarlane this week returned the Kootenay merchants the one-half of their deposits put up when the customs came down upon them. He was as welcome as the flowers in May.

The Alamo, it is reported, is to change hands, M. Moore being the purchaser and the price stated is $16,000. If this be correct Mr. Moore has got hold of a good property for a small figure. The locators have done quite a little development work on the claim.

Kaslo Times.

Kaslo river is rising and it will not be long before it is a rushing torrent.

Forty-five hundred pounds of ore from the Antelope claim was shipped last Saturday.

The wagon road to the mines is in a horrible condition. Sleighing is a back another over a portion of the road.

Snow slides are reported in all parts of the country, which make travelling through the mountains very dangerous.

The meteor which fell on Beaver creek, Kootenay, last May, when the engineers of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway were surveying the route, has been analyzed in England, and is found to contain olivine and enstatite iron in grain and string, and magnetic material, consisting chiefly of nickel-iron. Cobalt, magnesia, silica and other substances were also detected in the stone, which was dull brown outside and light grey inside.

At Russell & McDonald's,
White sheeting two yards wide, 25c. a yard; unbleached table linen, 25c. a yard; table oil cloth, 35c. a yard.

LETTER FROM DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

To the Editor: From a perusal of your issue of the 3rd inst. I observe that Mr. Keith from his place in the legislature made the statement that I, as deputy commissioner of labor statistics, when addressing a meeting at Nanaimo, made a political speech; and I also note from your report that Mr. Brown on the same discussion stated that at a meeting held by me at New Westminster, that "I very naturally lauded the government and tried to make out that they were the true friends of the workingmen."

I trust that I may be credited with having alike the tact and good sense to know my position as a government official, and which two qualities should certainly be denied me if I had used my position for party purposes.

In the several meetings which I had the privilege of holding with trades union employes, I uniformly laid stress that I was present as an officer of the department in a strictly non-political position, and if in the review which I gave of the bureau it appeared that its provisions were manifestly in the interests of labor, it might by inference be construed that the government which initiated the measure was to be commended.

During the course of the meeting at Nanaimo Mr. Keith honored me by leaving a distant part of the hall and coming and sitting beside me, and at the close of the meeting he kindly joined in a unanimous vote of thanks for my attendance and explanations regarding the bureau.

The report of the meeting made by the secretary of the trades and labor council appeared in the Nanaimo Free Press, and will substantiate the foregoing.

The meeting at New Westminster was conducted on similar lines to the Nanaimo meeting, and Mr. Brown, who was present, expressed himself pleased with my explanations regarding the proposed working of the act, and he was good enough to move a vote of thanks for my attendance, and which was unanimously carried.

A full report of the New Westminster meeting, and which will support these explanations, appeared in the Columbian.

Mr. Brown's present expressions in the house are so condoningly put that they scarcely imply censure, but in view of the entire position I have thought it well to refer thereto.

ALEX. B. GRAY,
Deputy Commissioner L. S.

WHERE ARE BISHOP PERRIN AND DR. CAMPBELL?

To the Editor:—Dr. Campbell and Bishop Perrin at the examinations of the public schools found fault with the Legislature for it treating preachers as it did in the School Act. Now that the Legislature is in session and the School Act is passing through, why do not those gentlemen bring their grievances before it, where they could be remedied? Why do they not call a public meeting so that both sides could be heard? Will you kindly place the following facts before them? In 1890 the board of examiners of teachers consisted of four, two of whom were preachers. That year the board allowed some one to take away my testimonial of moral character, but never told me that it had gone, and then unanimously decided to refuse me a teacher's certificate, because there was no testimonial of moral character. What possible motive could induce two preachers to do such a disgraceful act? When an investigation into this was demanded it was voted down by the Government. It could not bear the light of day.

Last year the board consisted of one, three of whom were preachers. This board decided that I was not a fit and proper person to be granted a teacher's certificate. It decided this unanimously without giving me a chance to defend myself. Surely we might have expected something better from the preachers. Have they forgotten about the first and, of course, we have any record? In that case the judge, although he knew all about it, gave the defendant the opportunity of defending himself. That case is a precedent which must be followed by every judge in British Columbia.

Now, Premier Davie says that those who condemn without giving a party a chance of defending himself are cravens and cowards. When a saloon-keeper does anything disgraceful the preachers say they did not expect anything better; now, the saloon-keepers have the right to return the compliment. Scoffers at religion say it is just exactly what those preachers would do and so disgrace is brought upon Christianity. Should not Bishop Perrin and Dr. Campbell, with those facts before their eyes, now think that it would have been better if the Legislature had gone a step further and prevented preachers from being appointed on the board of examiners? May we not hope that if the Government appoints any preachers on that board this year that Bishop Perrin and Dr. Campbell will try to induce them to act in a legal manner, and not let their Premier have the chance to call them cravens and cowards?

JOHN N. MUIR.

New York Tenements.

The following statistics prove the truth of much that is said about the terrible evils of the New York tenement houses and the sad environment of the tenement population: There are in New York 34,967 front tenements and 2,391 rear tenements, with a population given by the board of health as 276,565 families, composed of 1,525,411 individuals. The total population of the city is 1,513,501. Six small down town wards may with confidence be spoken of as the most crowded spot on the earth. No obtainable statistics of English or continental cities show a population approaching in density that of this district of New York. Nowhere else on the face of the globe are human beings packed together in such compact layers; nowhere are there so many of the layers. The district is in the shape of an irregular square bounded on the north by Fourteenth street, on the east and south by East river, and on the west by the Bowery and Fourth avenue, with the addition of a few swarming acres extending there between Houston and Canal streets to Broadway. It embraces scarcely one-fifth of the whole city's area, but it furnishes "homes" for nearly one-quarter of the city's population, and provides 10,000 yearly of the city's 40,000 deaths. An official also credits it with supplying the raw material for 80 per cent. of Gotham's criminals.

General Early's Plan.

The death of Jubal A. Early recalls a not very reverent, but nevertheless laughable story of him. When during the war Early was in the Shenandoah valley, and before Sheridan thrashed his buckwheat for him, he was one Sunday attending a village church. The minister was inclined to make the occasion patriotic if not heroic. Before him were uniforms that told of fidelity to the secession cause and inspired large hopes of its triumph; so the preacher raised the dead, and with animation went over the doings of Washington, Sumter, Marion, Jackson; then, since he must halt somewhere when he thought he had stirred his hearers to a high pitch of admiration, he said: "Now, if we had all these honored men among us to-day, what would you do?" Jubal piped out with his high-pitched voice: "I'd conscript every ——— one of 'em." The rest of the service was not described in the tale.—Springfield Republican.

NEW WALL PAPERS AND ROOM MOULDINGS AT W. J. MELLORS, 76, 78 & 65 Fort Street. Telephone 406.

FOR THE

BLOOD

OUR...

Beef, Iron and Wine.

COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists,

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Suits, $16; Pants, $4. 101 Douglas st.

—Garden tools at McLennan & McFeely's.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—A meeting of the Victoria Canoe Club is called for Tuesday, 10th, at 30, Broad street, at 8 o'clock.

—Japanese matting and a large assortment of goods for the spring trade have arrived during the last few days at Weiler Bros'.

—The bazaar in aid of Jubilee hospital netted about $400 clear of all expenses. The financial affairs have not yet been entirely settled up but will in a few days.

—If you want a good meal for 25 cents go to the Globe restaurant, 42 Yates street, which is under entirely new management. Twenty meals, $4. Cuisine is excellent.

—The U. S. S. Yorktown, of the Behring Sea fleet, joined the Mohican at Port Townsend on Tuesday. She is in command of Captain W. W. Folger. Captain Clark, of the Mohican, is the senior officer of the fleet.

—Ernest Catteral was summoned to appear in police court this morning on a charge of vagrancy. He failed to put in an appearance and a warrant was ordered issued for his arrest. It is believed he has left the city.

—The Juvenile Foresters will give an entertainment and social on Saturday evening next in Temperance hall. The principal feature of the entertainment will be an operetta "King Winter and the Fairies" by 16 girls and 16 boys, members of the order.

—Messrs. Earle and Prior are, it is believed, endeavoring to secure an appropriation for the repairing of the Dominion quarantine steamer Earl. The boat is badly in need of repairs and cannot be taken out until she is overhauled. She has been laid up for some months past.

—Thomas Brayshaw was in police court this morning on a summons sworn to by W. M. Preece, charging him with the theft of a fence. The case went over until to-morrow morning to permit the defendant to secure witnesses. It is believed that the charge was in a measure prompted by malice.

—Auctioneer Byrnes will, at 11 o'clock to-morrow, offer for sale the stock of the late Peter McDonald, tobacconist. The goods are of a character to commend themselves to dealers, who will probably avail themselves of the opportunity to purchase. A Hammond typewriter and five cases of Tennant's stout are to be disposed of at the same time.

—The following are the names of the pupils of the fourth division of the Victoria high school, arranged according to class rank for March: *Harry Boyd, *Pearle Fleming, Isabel Fleming, *Alex. Dowe, *Beatrice Tobin, Ernest Pendray, *Frank Thompson, Blanche Couves, Eva Shrapnel, *Hans Kroeger, *Tom Hickey, *John Colbert, Edie Greenfield, *Harry Pridham, Cecil Berkeley, William Bland, Minnie Creech, *Annie Cathcart and Cora Loat, equal in rank; Humbert McConnell, *Fred Herd, *William Roberts, *Alice Dalby, *Emily Cox, *Mabel Estes, Edward Burns, Henry Kermode, *Willie Northcott, Kenneth Wollaston, Alfred Nicolle, Morris Thomas, Norman Cuthbert, Walter Smith, Ewan Cameron. Those marked thus * were present every day. A. J. Pinco, teacher.

—The following from the Port Townsend Call is worth preserving: "Every person in town who has any idea of the lay of this country was amused recently to read exclusively in the columns of the Call about the establishment of a revenue station for guarding the entrance to Deception pass against the ingress of smugglers, one man armed with a pitchfork and revolver being left on the desolate spit. This had long been a pet scheme of Captain Roath and might have been a master stroke of policy had he planted that swivel gun "Long Tom" of the United States monitor Olympia at the station, but to place a lone sailor there armed with a revolver and no boat in which to go for help made the matter a ridiculous absurdity. But now comes a story that caps the climax and makes establishing the station the biggest farce in the history of the revenue marine. A small tug towing a boom of logs was forced in by the wind to an anchorage near the station. Observing a man there several of the crew went ashore for a social visit. They came back a short while after disappointed. The man was a Swede and could not speak a word of English.

—Hinde's Curling Pins at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Lawn mowers and garden hose at McLennan & McFeely's.

—Do you want table linen of any kind? If so we can supply you with some, for we are complete Home Furnishers. Weiler Bros.

—We can supply you with the very latest styles in sideboards, tables, desks, etc., etc., having received a whole carload. Weiler Bros.

—The Provincial Orange Grand Lodge has concluded its meeting at Kamloops, and the Victoria delegates, Messrs. S. Campbell, J. Walsh and T. Ashe are expected home to-night.

—The annual session of the British Columbia Methodist conference will be held in Vancouver and will begin on May 10. The district meeting of the church will be held here the first week in May. But few matters of business will be contributed by Victoria.

—There is to be a grand I.O.O.F. celebration here on April 28, and a committee of 14 from the three local lodges have the matter in hand. The Vancouver lodges have promised to send 600 people and there will be a large attendance from other provincial cities and also from the American side.

—The funeral of the late Robert Thain took place yesterday from the residence of his sister, Menzies street. The services at the house and at Ross Bay cemetery were conducted by Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge. The pall bearers were Messrs. Brett, Starr, Woolridge, Brown, Challoner and Renouf.

—"The Gipsy Girl," a service of song was very acceptably rendered last evening in Metropolitan Methodist church. There was a chorus of 40 voices led by J. Parfitt, the solos being taken by Mrs. Drury. Miss Andrews, assisted by the orchestra, played the accompaniments. The literary part was read by Rev. S. Cleaver, B.A.

—In Castle Hall next Tuesday evening the members of the K. of P. lodges will debate the question: "Would the establishment of a female branch of the Knights of Pythias, recognized by the sovereign Grand Lodge of the world, be advantageous to the order?" The members of Far West Lodge will champion the affirmative, Sunset Lodge will take the negative and Victoria Lodge will sit in judgment.

—The R. T. of Templars gave an entertainment in Baptist hall, Spring Ridge, last night. The programme was as follows: Reading, Mr. Seaman; duet, Misses Matthews; recitation, Miss B. Harrington; song, Miss Clark; reading, Mr. Charlton; song, Mr. Temple; reading, Mr. Haughton; recitation, Miss Sharp; song, Mr. Westcott; reading, Mr. Charlton; recitation, Miss McLennan; and song, Mr. Temple. Mr. Siddall occupied the chair during the evening, while Mrs. Spofford and Miss Leech acted as organ accompanists.

—There was a large attendance at the entertainment given in Temperance Hall last night by the Daughters of St. George. The affair was opened by Rev. W. De Basher who acted as chairman. He made a speech congratulating the ladies on the success of their organization. The following programme was rendered: Song, Mr. Churton; song, J. H. Penketh; song, Miss Kettles; farce, "Doctor's Shop," by five boys; comic song, Mr. Heathington; song, Miss Stephenson; recitation, Miss L. Kettle; song, Miss Stephenson; comic song, Messrs. Caven; song, Mrs. Dudgeon. Refreshments were served during the evening and a dance closed the affair.

—At the annual vestry meeting of St. Mark's church last evening the financial statement was read, showing that during the year the net sum raised for church purposes amounted to $1,175.21 of which $594.70 was for the new chancel. The offertories showed an advance of $41.70 on the previous year. Seventy-two pupils attended the Sunday school and contributed in different ways $85.36. The officers elected were: Priest's warden, John Hawkins; people's warden, William Harris; sidesmen, Alfred Harris and Hugh Bellamy; members of the church committee, J. H. Hughes, Edward Short, Chas. Fearn, Edward Bellamy and George Harris. A vote of thanks was tendered the organist and choir master.

—The ladies of Emmanuel Baptist church, Spring Ridge, have prepared a pleasant surprise for their many friends in the form of an apron sale—not an "ornery," little, five-cent, every-day apron sale—but a genuine way-up attraction that will make people talk about it for a week or two afterwards. The apron conversazione will be held in the school room beside the church, corner of Fernwood road and North Chatham street, next Wednesday afternoon, 11th inst., beginning at 2 o'clock. An all-afternoon ten-cent lunch will be ready for visitors, and a 25 cent supper after 5 p.m. Musical selections will be served with the provender, but will not be allowed to interfere with business. All sorts and conditions of aprons will cut a figure on a tables, from the rough-and-tumble canvas affair affected by carpenters, compositors, stonemasons and other hardy sons of toil, up to the point lace and pongee silk dream in which many of the fair receive their best boy.

For One Month Only
CABINET PHOTOS
$3 per Doz., Cash.
SKENE LOWE, 63 Gov't St

—The Y.M.I. gave a card social last evening.

—Garden thieves are complained of in the James Bay district.

—The St. George's Society will hold its annual meeting and election of officers in Pioneer Hall on Friday evening.

—The quarterly general meeting of the British Columbia Board of Trade will be held at 3 p.m. to-morrow, the 6th inst.

—Additional help has been secured for the Stanley House, and it is now believed that it will be impossible to render it necessary to close the doors again during the sale.

—The dining room and restaurant of the Driard passed from the management of E. Escalet to Redon & Hartnagle and in future will be run directly in connection with the hotel.

—Savannah secured an excellent flash light photograph of the lady managers of the hospital bazaar and those who participated in the concert at Institute hall on Tuesday night. The proofs shown are excellent.

—Those who have been favored by being admitted to the rehearsals of the drill of the young ladies under the leadership of Mrs. William Marvin are very much pleased and loud in their praises of its excellence. Mrs. Marvin has successfully conducted such affairs before and has planned a variety of novel evolutions. The present class has reached great proficiency under her capaciacy. The drill is to be for charity, and being a good thing itself should be freely patronized.

The programme is as follows: Quartette, Messrs. Kent, Rhodes, Shedden and Thomas; dumb bell drill and club swinging, Miss Murray; comic song, ("In Public and in Private") W. F. Richardson; ring drill, (Scene from School for Scandal) Lady Teazle, Mrs. Meredith Jones; Sir Peter, C. W. Rhodes; string quartette, Messrs. Goward, B. Goward, Wade, Thomas; wand drill, club swinging, Miss Wolf; recitation, ("Tasca") Miss Nonie Powell; sabre drill.

—The following correspondence in connection with the present to the Duke and Duchess of York by the women of Canada, has been received at the government house.

York House, St. James Palace, S.W.,
March 30, 1894.

Dear Countess of Derby:—I am desired by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York to send you the enclosed reply to the very kind address you presented on behalf of the women of Canada, and they would be much pleased if you would kindly forward it to them. They wish me also to thank you personally for all the trouble and care you have taken in order that the valuable present from the Women of Canada should reach them in safety and in good condition. Yours very truly,

F. DE WINTON.

York House, St. James Palace,
March 30, 1894.

From their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, to the Women of Canada:

We thank you very much for the beautiful wedding gift which the Countess of Derby has given us in your name, as well as for the address which accompanied your present. We are deeply touched by the kind expressions and good wishes contained in that address, and we can assure the Women of Canada that we shall never forget these proofs of their affectionate regard.

At Russell & McDonald's,

Double fold dress goods at 15c., 25c., and 35c. per yard. Single fold do. 25c.

Kaslo Deputation.

Mayor George T. Kane, G. O. Buchanan, A. Carney, Hamilton Byers, D. P. Kane, John Keene, W. O. Clymo and William Baillie are a delegation sent by the citizens of Kaslo to interview the government regarding aid to the Kaslo and Slocan railway. They will ask that the government shall place this railway on an equal footing with the Nakusp & Slocan railway so far as government guarantees are concerned. The party arrived this morning, having made the trip in forty-eight hours from Kaslo to Victoria.

The Popular Remedy.

Every cough and cold can be speedily and effectually cured if promptly treated by the use of Atwood's Cough Cure, which is steadily gaining the appreciation of the public.

By the timely and regular use of this valuable specific, the assailed functions of the throat and lungs are quickly restored to healthy vitality and the seeds of what might prove permanent and fatal, annihilated.

Testimonials to its healing powers are being received daily and will be gladly shown to anyone by the proprietors.

The cough remedy is sold by all druggists.

R. J. W. Atwood & Co., 68 Douglas street, Victoria, sole manufacturers.

At Russell & McDonald's,

Opposite the iron church, Douglas street, millinery.

PERSONAL.

Charles Rattray is ill and confined to his home.

M. Morrison, of Lac la Hache, is at the Oriental.

D. J. Munn, of New Westminster, is at the Driard.

Chas. Wilson came down from Vancouver last evening.

E. W. Ruff, of the N. P. R. R. at Seattle, is in the city.

Geo. Kane and D. P. Kane, of Kaslo, are registered at the Oriental.

General Agent Wheeler, of the Great Northern, is down from Vancouver.

G. E. Ames and S. D. Mason, of Tacoma, are among the guests at the Oriental.

G. E. Ames, fuel agent, and S. P. Mason, assistant purchasing agent of the Pacific and Puget Sound divisions of the N. P. R. R., were in the city yesterday. Their headquarters are at Tacoma.

Joseph Schlumpf, a popular Seattle business man and owner of a Hawaiian coffee plantation, is a guest at the Driard. Mr. Schlumpf is the comedian of the excellent dramatic company of the Seattle Athletic Club.

Nanaimo Notes.

There are now 12 vessels, sailing and steam, loading or waiting to load, coal, here and at Departure Bay.

Haslam's saw mill is now working full time again.

Dr. W. W. Walkem is carrying on his canvas of the South Nanaimo district and is firmly convinced that as the government candidate he will receive a big vote.

The case of McKinnel vs. Mahrer was concluded in Chambers last evening, judgment being given in favor of the plaintiff for the amount sued for, $900 without costs, the defendant to have 14 days to reduce the judgment to nominal damages of 50 cents.

On Saturday evening a political meeting will be held at the Gabriola Island school house under the auspices of the Nanaimo Reform Club.

Among the passengers to Comox this morning by the S.S. Joan, was Chief Engineer Burnap of the United States Navy Yard, at Mare Island. Mr. Burnap arrived in town last evening from Victoria by special train. He will make a thorough test of Union coal according to instructions from the American government.

At Russell & McDonald's,

Fashionable millinery cheap; boys' and girls' hats 25 cents each. Feathers, flowers, laces and ribbons below cost.

Marine.

Bark Guttenburg has been chartered to load lumber at Moodyville for Valparaiso for orders.

The barkentine Modoc was towed to Cowichan this morning by the tug Velox. She loads lumber for Santa Rosalia.

The Assignees' Reply.

The advertisement inserted in the Times last night advising creditors of Green, Worlock & Co. to be careful about voting on the printed slips on the matter of the assignees' remuneration and announcing that important information was coming to the surface as to the cause of the failure caused considerable comment. To-day the assignees prepared the following letter:

Victoria, B.C., April 5, 1894.

To the person or persons who inserted in the Victoria Times of Wednesday, April 4, 1894, a notice, signed "Creditors," addressed to the creditors of Green, Worlock & Co.: Dear Sir or Sirs—As by your notice above referred to you are in possession of "important information as to the causes of the bank's failure," the assignees of the bank would feel obliged to you if you would place them in possession of all facts you know of, and which would in any way tend to clear up the position of the bank and to save every dollar possible to the creditors of that institution. The assignees can assure you that all information which you may give will be treated as confidential if you so desire it. Awaiting your early reply, I am,

Yours truly,
J. STUART YATES,
(For the Assignees of Green, Worlock & Co.

Argyle House

JUST RECEIVED

1 Case Lace Curtains

2 1-2 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, 50c. a pair. New Patterns.

2 1-2 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, 60c. a pair. Double border.

2 1-2 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, 75c. a pair. Extra value.

3 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, $1 a pair. A very pretty design.

3 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, $1.25 a pair. A nice curtain for bedrooms.

3 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, $1.50 a pair. A good Curtain for sitting rooms

Double Width Curtain Net, for long Curtains, 6 yds. for $1.

Curtain Net, for short Blinds, 10c. a yard.

ART MUSLINS in all widths and prices.

J. Horner & Co.

Bankrupt Stock

...Sale...

The whole Bankrupt Stock now in the Stanley House will be offered for Sale for 60 days, commencing

Tuesday, April 3rd,

$37,000 Worth of Dry Goods to be sold REGARDLESS of former prices.

This is the Largest Stock ever offered in this way in British Columbia.

Remember the time and place: Tuesday morning at the Stanley House, Douglas St.

Watch this space for further ads.

The British Columbia Sugar Refining Company,

(LIMITED)

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Manufacturers of Refined Sugars and Syrups of the Highest Quality. Guaranteed Absolutely Pure and Superior to any others in the Province.

PRICE LIST

SUGAR—	Powdered, Icing and Bar, in Bbls.	5⅝c. per lb.
	Paris Lumps, in Bbls. or 100 lb. bags,	5⅞c. "
	Granulated, " "	4½c. "
	Yellow, according to quality, "	3¾ to 4⅛c. "
	100 lb. Kegs ⅛c. more, Half Bbls. ⅛c. more, Boxes ⅞c. more.	
SYRUPS—	30 Gal. Barrels,	2⅞c. per lb.
	10 " Kegs,	2¾c. "
	5 " "	$2.00 each.
	1 " Tins,	$4.25 per case of 10
	½ " "	5.75 " 20

Payment by Spot Cash. All prices subject to change without notice. Special terms for lots of 100 Barrels and upwards.

NO CHINESE LABOR EMPLOYED.

Hard Times

And how to improve them. By keeping your money at home and using

PENDRAY'S

ELECTRIC SOAP, 20 bars for $1.
BLACKING, 5c. per tin.
EXTRACT OF SOAP, 3 pkgs. for 25c., 5 lbs. for 50c. (This is the finest Washing Powder in the market.)
DOMINION STOVE POLISH, 5c. per block.

Ask Your Grocer for Pendray's

And refuse any other substitutes. This will give employment to the unemployed and to your children.

Extra Choicest Moyune Gunpowder Tea 80 cents per lb.
R. H. JAMESON, - 33 Fort Street.

FRESH and RELIABLE

Seeds THAT WILL GROW is what you require if you would have a bountiful crop of Vegetables and Flowers. We can supply you with the best seed in all varieties. Also thousands of

FOLIAGE AND FLOWERING PLANTS,

Now ready to select from

G. A. McTAVISH,

9 Park Road, Victoria.
Catalogues mailed free.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,

The Leading Opticians. 103 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - Manager

COUPON.

America Photographed.

PART 3.

Bring or send this Coupon with 10c. to the Times office and Part 3 of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage.

Cut out now and present before the end of this week as this coupon will be withdrawn at that time.

Subscribers requiring portfolios to be sent by mail, to avoid writing a letter for each, may remit for the whole series or any part thereof, and portfolios will be mailed as issued.

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THE DOMINION BUDGET.

Sir Richard Cartwright Criticises the Government Policy.

Inadequate Reform of the Tariff--The N. P. Maimed But Not Rendered Innocuous---Sir John Macdonald and Protection ---Fosterian Fallacies Exposed.

Following is the full report of Sir Richard Cartwright's speech in the budget debate at Ottawa:

Mr. Speaker, like my predecessor, I will feel compelled to crave the indulgence of the house on this occasion if I trespass on their patience for somewhat more than the time I usually require. I feel that it will not be in my power to make my speech as interesting as the latter half of his speech was; but I will do my best, notwithstanding, to relieve the monotony which attends discussions of a financial character.

The honorable gentleman, Mr. Speaker, I observed, and perhaps very properly, divided his speech, which was of very unusual length, although amply warranted by the magnitude of the subject, into two parts. The first portion, consuming about two hours and a half in delivery, as well as my memory serves, was occupied in a eulogy of the late, I suppose I may say late, tariff. The honorable gentleman pointed out, with great force and with great unction, the high, noble, and patriotic motives which actuated the framers of that tariff. He dwelt with almost equal unction on the enormous benefits which had accrued to the vast mass of the people of Canada under the beneficent influences of the National Policy. Nor did he forget to reprimand those evil-minded men who had dared to speak of that great policy as a blight and a curse. But, sir, whilst so far I can understand that the honorable gentleman may have carried a large number of his supporters with him, I do think that when in the succeeding two hours and a half he proceeded to maul and maim, and mutilate and mangle in every conceivable shape and form this glorious work of art, the National Policy and the tariff which represented the National Policy, I do conceive that in the minds of some of his supporters, perhaps—I fear in the minds of a great many of his attentive listeners—there did appear to be some inconsistency between the first half and the latter half of the honorable gentleman's speech. By the time the honorable gentleman had got through with what I have described as the late tariff, I am bound to say that I think that tariff, or rather the tariff which succeeded it, could only be properly described by the language which Lord Byron applied to the man who fooled around a powder magazine: "the very mother who bore him would not have known her son." (Laughter.)

One thing only the honorable gentleman did not do, which he ought to have done: he did not succeed in exorcising the demon of protection from the tariff which he otherwise treated so badly. The shell was altered; the outward and fleshy tabernacle was altered, but the spirit of protection remained as before.

Now, sir, I would ask in all sincerity and kindness the honorable gentleman and his friends, and his supporters throughout the country, to consider what manner of thing was that tariff which the honorable gentleman dealt so roughly with on that occasion. Sir, at least in the honorable gentleman's eyes, I think that the tariff should have been entitled to different treatment. Was not the tariff the last born, best begotten child of Sir John Macdonald? Was it not tenderly nursed by Lady Tilley? (Great laughter.) I mean Sir Leonard Tilley. Was it not the tariff which the great Sir Charles Tupper had been sponser to and mid-wife? Was it not, therefore, entitled to better treatment than it received at the hands of the minister of finance? I can only liken the treatment it received at his hands to the story so well related by Victor Hugo, in which he describes how a noble boy of princely parentage strayed from his home, fell into the hands of an itinerant tinker and how that tinker did so mutilate and deform that princely child; that he made it a hare lip, split nose, squint eyed monstrosity so as to henceforth of no use to any one but the tinker and his friends. (Laughter.)

I observe that in the recent assembly of a body to which I desire to refer in all respect, no less important and august a body than the Protective Association of Manufacturers, meeting, I think, in Toronto, that one fervent admirer of the late tariff intimated, I think semi-officially, that the only way to deal with those who laid sacrilegious hands on the holy tariff was shortly to affix a hempen rope to their necks. I confess I thought for a moment when Mr. Gurney made that recommendation it was me he had in mind, but it appears it was not exactly open foes but secret traitors to whom he had reference. (Laughter and approval.) I have one question to put to the minister of finance. He knows, and we all know, that a thing of beauty is a joy forever. Has he not told us time and time again almost without number what a thing of beauty was the late tariff, and yet it is his sacrilegious hands that have maimed and mutilated that beautiful object. Incidentally and in the course of his remarks the honorable gentleman did four things. First of all he was good enough to explain to us the genesis of the tariff. Do you think, Mr. Speaker, that was prefatory to its exodus? (Laughter.) In the next place the honorable gentleman enlarged, and I will presently enlarge, on the innumerable tokens of general prosperity throughout this country. For my special benefit, I suppose, he dealt in a small chapter of deficits. And lastly he gave us a lecture on tariffs and explained how all tariffs were more or less protective, the British tariff in particular included.

Well, with respect to the noble, the lofty, the patriotic motives which actuated the noble men who founded and introduced the N. P. and the tariff based thereon, it is possible for us to obtain a little better evidence than that of the finance minister. That honorable gentleman was not present on that auspicious occasion; he did not enter parliament until many years after the tariff was an accomplished fact. Now we are highly privileged in having in this house, and I am delighted to see him here now, a gentleman who was present on that occasion. He was very high in the councils of his party. He was deservedly a bosom friend of the late Sir John Macdonald, and I propose to read what that most unimpeachable witness had to say as to the lofty, the patriotic motives, which impelled the man who originated and founded the tariff.

Here Sir Richard Cartwright quoted what Mr. McCarthy had said as to the Conservatives in 1878 being prepared with a free trade policy if Mackenzie had gone protective. Sir Richard, smiling, said: It was my fortune early in life to be exceedingly well acquainted with the late Sir John Macdonald. Few men among any of his colleagues knew him better or had better opportunities of knowing him than I had, and I know this at least, that while Sir John Macdonald was in the prime of life and intellectual vigor, on all occasions he spoke of protection as a hollow sham and intimated to me and many others his belief that a revenue tariff was the only one properly suited to Canada, and unless I am greatly misinformed the honorable member for North Simcoe (Mr. McCarthy) so far, at any rate, corroborates this in many of his speeches, as to express his opinion, which I believe was true enough in his time, that the protective tariff of 1879 was only adopted, according to his understanding, by Sir John Macdonald as a temporary expedient.

Now, sir, the honorable minister of finance had the—well. I must call it audacity, looking at all the facts—to rise in his place; he, the minister of finance, the man who presumably ought, by virtue of his position, to be the best acquainted with the true condition of the people of this country, and to tell us that Canada was enjoying at this time a great measure of general prosperity. This, sir, was what he said—he, coming from the Maritime Provinces, those provinces which in the last ten years have not added one per cent. to their population, I believe; he, coming from the province of New Brunswick, which in the last ten years has not added 61 souls to its entire population; he, representing the county of King's, which within the last ten years, putting together the absolute loss of population and natural increase which it has failed to retain, has lost well nigh 9,000 souls on a present population of 23,000—this honorable gentleman, knowing these facts and having them forced upon his notice in every possible shape and way, dares to tell us that this country is in a state of general prosperity. (Applause.)

Sir, it is a known and true saying, "where wealth accumulates men decay." I will not dispute the fact that in the province of New Brunswick, if we are to judge from the specimens we have on the treasury benches, there has been a great decadence since the days of the late Sir Albert Smith and Mr. Isaac Burpee.

Mr. Foster—In size. (Laughter.)

Sir Richard Cartwright—I am afraid, however, if the men have decayed the wealth has not accumulated, unless, peradventure, so much as may have flowed into the pockets of fortunate individuals having seats on the judiciary of the province or those owning lands in the immediate vicinity of some railway station.

Sir Richard then went on to say that the deficits of the Mackenzie government were due to obligations cast upon the country by the Macdonald government. The minister of finance was in serious peril of having a deficit.

The minister of finance said it was impossible to have a revenue tariff without a decent protection. This was not the case, and the British tariff to-day gave no protection. The minister is fond of looking to English precedents.

Hon. Member—Fond of saying so.

Sir Richard Cartwright—I accept the correction. The honorable gentleman is fond of saying he looks to English precedents, but very fond of following American ones. The honorable gentleman left it to be inferred that there was an incidental protection in the English tariff. I have here the English tariff. I will give the honorable gentleman my place and my time, and he may show them, if he can, that it affords incidental protection, or I will read the items in succession, and I challenge him to show one single solitary item in the English customs tariff which gives incidental protection in any shape or form. The customs tariff of Britain yields a total of about £20,000,000 sterling. The first item is £4,290,000 sterling from the duty on foreign spirits. Does the honorable gentleman say that there is any incidental protection? The next is £1,268,000 sterling on wine. Does he say there is any protection there?

The third duty is a duty on tobacco yielding £10,124,000, and he ought to know, if he does not know, that the English excise laws are so arranged that there is absolutely and utterly no protection to the English grower there. Then there is the duty on tea, cocoa, coffee and chicory, amounting to £3,745,000. It may be known to the honorable gentleman, but it will be news to the house, that there are sections of the British Isles in which tea, cocoa, coffee and chicory can be grown to advantage. So there is no incidental protection there. The remaining duties, and they are very small indeed, are £345,000 from dried fruits, not an article affording much incidental protection, and £33,000 on miscellaneous minor customs duties which I have not investigated. There is the English customs tariff, and now and here I defy him or any of his followers to show one vestige of incidental protection in the English customs tariff as it stands to-day.

Mr. McNeill—I would like to ask the honorable gentleman if there is not incidental protection upon whiskey?

Sir Richard Cartwright—The honorable member has not refer that question to the [illegible] such [illegible] My impression is [illegible] from the other way. My impression is that home made whiskey is considerably more taxed than it ought to be in proportion to the taxes which are levied on the wines consumed by the richer classes in England. I will answer the honorable gentleman to the best of my knowledge—the protection is in my judgment to the foreign grower of wine and not to the manufacturer of Scotch or Irish or English whiskey.

Mr. McNeill—There is a duty upon imported whiskey, and consequently a protection to the home made whiskey.

Sir Richard Cartwright—And a very heavy excise duty upon home made whiskey. However, my challenge was to the minister of finance, but I know he is not as good an authority upon whiskey as my honorable friend. Sir, I would be be glad to have the honorable minister or his friend the controller of inland revenue point out if they can show one solitary instance where there is a particle of incidental protection or protection of any kind at present contained in the British tariff. Now I will not say to the honorable gentleman, "Tarry at Jericho until your beard be grown," that appears to be necessary, but I will say to him that he had better not undertake to instruct this side of the house in matters of political economy until he has mastered at least the A B C of the same.

Sir, it is, as the honorable gentleman was good enough to remind us, exactly fifteen years, or within a few days, since the initiation of that scheme of fraud misnamed the N. P. It becomes our duty now to recall some of the promises which were made to the people of Canada when that delusion was palmed off on them; it becomes our duty also to examine the position in which we find ourselves to-day. Sir, what is that position as compared with 1879? We find that our national debt is very nearly double. I left it at $140,000,000 net, the honorable gentleman knows it is more than $240,000,000 now. The real taxation of this country, as compared with the taxation poured into the treasury in Mr. Mackenzie's time, has been absolutely trebled if you put together not merely the sum which goes into the treasury, but the sum which is taken out of the pockets of the people for the benefit of a few hundred persons. Of the great mass of farm property and the great mass of town and village property every one at least in the older provinces has been frightfully depreciated in these fifteen years.

Far worse than that, a thing I regret infinitely more than the loss of a few hundred millions of dollars, is the fact known to me, proved by the United States returns, that most unhappily to-day, out of every male born in Canada, between the ages of 20 and 50 years, one in three is found in the United States, and I make that statement having reference to the great percentage of the youth of our country who are found in the annual migration to the United States. Sir, in ten years, if there is one particle of truth in the official statistics laid on the table of the house by the honorable gentleman's colleagues, during that period 886,000 persons came to Canada intending to settle, and our census returns show that scarcely 150,000 of them remained with us. During these ten years, if the United States statistics are to be relied on, and if, as I said, our statistics are worth the paper they are written on, we have lost in Canada a million and a quarter of people, putting together the loss of the emigrants who came here intending to settle, and the still more important factor of this loss of our own people who have gone to the United States; all these things have occurred in a country having a population of five millions, but having lands and resources quite sufficient to enable it to sustain 50 and it may be 150,000,000 of people.

Now I ask the minister of finance, whether in the teeth of facts like those he is not ashamed to repeat the statement without one particle of foundation, in fact, that this country is in a state of general prosperity. Sir, is it necessary to maintain and defend the general prosperity by means of knavish franchise returns, is it necessary to do it by bribing the electorate by wholesale as we have seen so often done? Let us, for our part, face the situation frankly. Let us understand where we are, and let us understand what we are to do, before we decide how far the proposals of the government are worthy of the acceptance of the people of the country.

Sir, what is our situation?

Why, in the first place, looking at the question of the public debt, allowing for the difference in the rates of interest, there is no doubt our debt at this moment, gauging it, as it ought to be gauged, by the amount of interest we pay, is quite equal per head as regards the burdens of the people to the great public debt of England incurred during hundreds of years and in the prosecution of hundreds of wars. It is equal, I believe, to the war debt with which the United States emerged from their great and desperate civil war. As I pointed out, if you will take the real taxation inflicted by the tariff on the people of Canada, and not merely the normal taxation recorded in our public accounts, you will find that per head the sum paid by the people of Canada to-day quite equals the sum paid by the people of England collectively with this extremely serious difference that, whereas the English tariff is wisely and justly so distributed that the chief burden after all falls on the shoulders of the upper and wealthy class. Our tariff is wisely and justly so distributed that the chief burden falls on the shoulders of the needy, and the most heavily taxed man in Canada is the poor man with a large family to support. We know perfectly well, as I have said, that the flower of our youth to-day is not to be found in Canada, but in the United States in a great measure. The hon. gentleman knows, we all know, and we all regret it, and no man regrets it more than myself, that the stupendous efforts that have been made, and the enormous sums that have been spent in prosecuting the colonization of the northwest, has resulted in what I can characterize as no better than total failure, taking into account on the one hand, the character of our exertions, and on the other hand, the great natural resources of our country.

The hon. gentleman must know, and if not, any of his friends from the rural districts can inform him, that within these ten or fourteen years the prices of our leading farm products have dropped till they have touched to-day the lowest point known in 40 years. The hon. gentleman disclaims all power to add to the

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value of farm products, they now tell us how these causes are beyond their control. What said the hon. gentleman's friends and predecessors when they were preaching the N. P. in 1878? Why, our ears were dinned with declarations that with the N. P. the people would have a home market for everything they could raise and obtain high prices for everything they could produce. Every village would become a town, every town would become a city, and all that the farmers could produce would be wanted for the enormously increased population which the N. P. would bring in. Sir, I think we have not seen the worst. I fear that low as prices have fallen there is danger in some important respects that they may fall lower yet.

If the hon. gentleman knows his business he should know that when he talks of one hundred and twenty or one hundred and fifty millions of additional savings, that is quite insignificant when compared with the loss to farmers of Canada alone by reason of the huge depreciation which has taken place in the value of the farms from one end of the country to the other. As I say, and I know whereof I affirm, that in the province of Ontario alone there has been a decline of ten dollars an acre on every acre of cultivated land from one end of the province to the other, and I am informed by those who have larger power of obtaining information than myself that what is true in Ontario is true in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Quebec, and if the hon. gentleman will understand what that means he will know, that for every dollar that has gone into the savings banks, three or four dollars have gone out of the pockets of the farmers of Canada.

The hon. gentleman in the course of his remarks advanced one absurd fallacy. The hon. gentleman took credit to the N. P. for the whole growth of manufactories. Why does the hon. gentleman not know that there were plenty of manufactories in Canada before we ever heard of the N. P.? Does he not know that the growth of Canadian manufactures during the period from 1860 to 1878 was very considerable indeed, and if he is going to claim credit for that growth, he must in all consistency and honesty deduct first a percentage of increase equal to that which occurred during the period when we were living under a revenue tariff.

My hon. friend near me says that if that were done there would be nothing left. That is to say that though there would be a few specially favored industries which had grown up, there would be another quarter of the country a marked absence of natural, wholesome, indigenous industries which have perished under that blight and curse.

The hon. gentleman said, and said truly, that Canada had been very successful in weathering the financial storm which very nearly wrecked so many industries in the United States. Sir, for that result very considerable credit, in my judgment, is due to the Canadian banking system, which I have always defended against the attempts made by the same hon. gentleman opposite, and unless my memory fails to serve me, made by the finance minister to interfere with it unnecessarily. But I have a citation to give the hon. gentleman; I know, and I have seen more than once; I have seen it as a private man and have seen it as a minister, and it is perfectly well known to men of experience in Canadian affairs that as a rule a great and general disaster in the United States, for instance, will not make itself fully felt in Canada for a year, or it may be two years, after it has occurred, and if the hon. gentleman understands the real situation, he and his colleagues, however contrary it may be to their inclinations otherwise, should pray night and morning that the cloud resting over the United States be speedily lifted, because I tell them, knowing of what I speak, that if unfortunately the United States were again to go through a period of similar depression to that which prevailed from 1873 to 1878 the hon. gentleman would find his revenue and his receipts reduced day by day in an infinitely more alarming rate than he might expect. I desire that the United States should prosper, I believe and hope with the hon. gentleman that the financial tornado which has swept over them will be of short duration, and they may be speedily restored to something like their previous prosperity.

I do not know what I can say as to the proposition the finance minister made in the direction of reciprocity. Is it impossible for this government to do anything by wholesale? Must they tinker at every proposition they make? Do they not know that all these petty little offers at concessions to the United States are practically worthless? Let them come down with a bold and decisive measure for reciprocity, and although I must say that their conduct has not been altogether such as to recommend them, I think they will get a very fair consideration from the government and from the people of the United States. But, sir, that is just what they won't do, they won't meet the United States, they won't even tell the parliament of Canada what they intend to do with respect to offers of reciprocity already contained in the tariff of the United States. Where it suits their purpose, on one or two individual articles, as my hon. friend (Mr. Laurier) pointed out last night, they are ready enough to declare that they will under certain conditions go for reciprocity, but when they are asked as to what they shall do as to a particular article known to be recommended by the United States, an article of great importance and involving very important manufactures indeed, why sir, it is quite impossible to obtain anything but the most frivolous and contradictory answers from them on a point, when they ought to know their own minds and be prepared to take the house into their confidence.

There is one other point with respect to the statement of the finance minister which deserves some consideration. The hon. gentleman's proceedings have been this at any rate; that they import an element of great uncertainty into the trade and business of this country. He has got in a very remarkable fashion new light on the tariff. Who can tell us after the next election, may the hon. gentleman not get new light the other way, and that all these changes that are made on the eve of a general election, not many months, as he says, before a general election, may not after the general election be reconsidered and reconstructed as heretofore. Let my farming friends look to it, and take good, and strong, and solid material guarantees, that these gentlemen must be kept in the same frame of mind that they are in at this present moment.

We asked the hon. gentleman last night for information, which, I think, we had a right to. We asked him to know what his calculations were as to the way and extent in which these varied changes would affect the revenue of the country. What was the answer we got? We wanted to know the loss of revenue that was likely to accrue in consequence of the reductions of duty, but the hon. gentleman did not know. We asked to know the loss which was likely to accrue from the bounties he proposed to give, but the hon. gentleman did not know. The hon. gentleman told us that it was all guesswork, and that the result of his lucubrations was in brief this: that he was about to make a leap in the dark and he did not know where he would land. There is no doubt, Mr. Speaker, that an honest confession is good for the soul, but whether one which is not so honest will be of any spiritual benefit I am not quite sure. Now if the minister of finance were like Mr. David Wells, who began life a great protectionist, but who was converted by watching the practical operation of the United States tariff into a very decided and demonstrative free trader; if the hon. gentleman is really, and I am not quite sure that he has not been, converted at the bottom of his heart into a free trader, or at least a revenue tariff man, after all is said and done, the hon. gentleman ought in all conscience to let us know it. But I fear that even if the hon. gentleman is converted he will keep that conversion, as he has done his conversion on other subjects in which he originally entered life with very pronounced opinions, pretty well at the back of his head until the election is over.

The speech of the finance minister in one regard might be described as one long apology to the manufacturers. He wanted the manufacturers to understand that he was their dear and trusty friend, but he also wanted them to understand that the wolves were after him and that self-preservation was the first law of nature. The hon. gentleman's conduct on this occasion is not altogether unlike the anecdote published by Punch of the Russian mother who, being pursued by wolves, first affectionately kissed her babes and then threw them over, or perhaps the hon. gentleman's conduct might be more fitly described by a reference to the ancient Egyptian tradition, that when a deluge overspread the country, the antedeluvians of that date put their children under their feet, in order that they might therefore prolong their base and miserable existence a few seconds more. (Laughter.)

There are three things which especially strike me in the hon. gentleman's remarks. One of them was this; in this tariff of his which is to supersede the old one, there is apparently an utter absence of any governing principle. You might define that tariff as a tariff in which the very maximum of disturbance is introduced, in which the very maximum of loss of revenue has occurred, and in which the minimum of genuine substantial relief to the consuming class is given. I do not say that no relief is going to be given, but I say that for a thoroughly revised tariff I never saw more disturbance with more pitiful results. If I were going to coin a word for it, I would be very apt to describe it, not exactly as a tariff of shams, perhaps, but certainly as a tariff of make-shifts. There is no sort of finality about such a tariff as that. The hon. gentleman will find, and I warn him and his supporters, and I warn the manufacturers, the hon. gentleman will find you cannot stop there. He will have to go further. He will find himself compelled whether he likes it or not, by reason of the very concessions he has given, and of the very steps he has taken, to surrender or to quit.

The second thing that must strike everyone in this tariff is the fact that of all tariffs that have ever been submitted to Canada this is the tariff that looks straightest and most directly to Washington. We can easily see why this house was not allowed to meet until the very latest moment that the law permitted. The original tariff was, it is true, a mere plagiary of the tariff of the United States but it was hardly so servile a copy as the hon. gentleman is disposed to make in the one he has now introduced.

Sir, what have these hon. gentlemen done? Did Mr. McKinley impose or threaten to impose new taxes? The house will remember that straightway the hon. minister of finance imposed new taxes. Did Mr. McKinley remit any taxes? Did he lower the sugar duties? Straightway the hon. minister of finance lowered his sugar duties. Do the United States make alterations all along the line of their tariff as they propose to do by the Wilson bill? The hon. gentleman straightway makes alterations all along the line of his tariff until, as he told us last night, there is scarcely any more than an imaginary line between the amount of taxes levied under the Wilson tariff and the amount levied under his own. I think he put it at 28 per cent. under his and 30 per cent. and a decimal under the Wilson tariff.

There is another point on which I have a word or two to say. This house will remember well the denunciations with which this chamber and the country too rang when I dared to say that if Canadian interests required it, I would not hesitate to have discriminatory duties against Great Britain. What have these men been doing in their tariff! From start to finish, this whole tariff of theirs has been one huge discrimination against Great Britain. Sir, that was from the necessity of the case. Great Britain is a great manufacturing country, the greatest manufacturing country now known in the world. Therefore, if you introduce a tariff for the purpose of protecting manufactures, it follows necessarily that you must discriminate, and discriminate heavily against Great Britain. Now, sir, it is not possible for any but an experienced expert to tell how far, in these changes which the hon. gentleman has made, that particular effect of his tariff is increased or removed, but I know, and the hon. gentleman knows, that a critical analysis of his former tariff at any rate shows all through a very great discrimination indeed against Great Britain.

Why, sir, in a certain document purporting to be official, I have no reason to believe that the thing was forged, said to have been prepared for the use of the hon. gentleman, I come upon such items as these: Iron axles imported from Great Britain 61 per cent.; from the United States 44 per cent.; bar iron imported from Great Britain 38 per cent.; imported from the United States 27 per cent.; boiler iron from Great Britain 41 per cent.; from the United States 23 per cent.; cast iron from Great Britain 52 per cent., from the United States 43 per cent., and so on through a long list of articles which I will not now inflict on the house. Now I should like to know what under these circumstances is the hope of the government; Well, sir, apparently the hope of the government is simply in the chapter of accidents. It is possible, and I think in their inmost hearts they will be heartily glad of it, that tariff reform in the United States may fail. It is possible that the well expressed will of the people of the United States may be frustrated.

Now, I observe that the hon. gentleman did in one or two places deprecate allusions to the past. We dwell with the present; deal with the present, he said, not with the past. Well, sir, I can understand perfectly why the hon. gentleman and some of his friends too, should deprecate allusions to the past. People with a certain class of antecedents do not like allusions to the past. If I wished to endear myself to an assemblage of a particular kind, no doubt I would abstain from certain allusions to the past. In addressing, for instance, an assemblage of ex-convicts, I do not know that I would allude to the effects of the transportation system, or if I were addressing an assemblage of fraudulent bankrupts I do not know that I would allude to the importance of an insolvency measure for those who cheated their creditors. Similarly it is not right to talk of a rope to men whose predecessors were hanged, or even whose predecessors deserved to be hanged. I do not doubt that it is equally unpleasant to some of these hon. gentlemen to recall the promises which heralded in the N. P. (Cheers.) What were we promised then? Why, sir, above all and before all we were promised economical government. An expenditure of twenty-three and a half millions that was a frightful thing, according to Sir David Macpherson it was an appalling thing. I have his statement here to that effect. An expenditure of twenty-three and a half millions was a thing to be condemned. To Sir Leonard Tilley it was a shocking thing and Sir John Macdonald thought it a horrible thing. Sir, what are the facts? I left office with an expenditure of twenty-three and a half millions. My successor comes down and tells us that he requires to provide for an expenditure of thirty-seven and a half millions. I can show you the place where Sir Charles Tupper promised us that 640,000,000 bushels of wheat per annum from the Northwest would be exported at a time long past. I can give chapter and verse for the promise made by Sir Charles Tupper and backed up by Sir John Macdonald that by the 31st of December, 1891, we should be in receipt of $58,000,000 of cash or securities which would be better than cash from the sale of our lands in the Northwest to indemnify us for our outlay on the C. P. R. I have likewise the public accounts in my hands to show that from the day we occupied the Northwest down to the present hour, though we have voted away an empire, we have not obtained from it enough to pay the costs of our surveys. They talked of increasing the price of farm lands and products. How say these hon. gentlemen now? Now they tell us that none but quacks and charlatans would dare to tell the people of Canada that it was in the power of any government to increase the price of farm products. Agreed, none but quacks and charlatans ever did or would use such language which was used by the men who founded the N. P.

But while there are causes no government can control, there are others which are perfectly well within the power of governments to control. Sir, every government can control the amount of taxation it finds necessary to impose on the people. Every government if it likes can confine that taxation to the amount absolutely required to meet the necessary services of the country. Governments likewise can very largely affect the distribution of wealth. In those two ways and only in those two ways, there is not the slightest doubt government can largely affect the general prosperity of the country. Now we are confronted with the results of the course we adopted in 1879. What has been the cost? I notice that the hon. member for North Simcoe, Mr. McCarthy, put it at about the same amount that I did, although he arrives at his figures by a somewhat different process. I believe there have been exacted from the people of Canada during the last 15 years in real taxes, paid, not into the treasury, but into the pockets of the manufacturers as well, not less than $1,000,000,000, and for that belief I shall at the proper place and time, give adequate and substantial reason. I have given them several times before, and they have never yet been controverted on that side of the house. When they are replied to, I, or some of my friends on this side of the house, will be ready to refute the answer. We lost one and a quarter million people in ten years, and very nearly two millions in the past 15 years. They have introduced a debasing and degrading element into the body politic. If there was no other reason, if all they could say as to our material advantages and progress were true, as I know it to be false, it would be enough forever to condemn the protective principle in the eyes of honest men that wherever you have protection you have corruption, and corruption in the highest degree. Protection and corruption are perfect Siamese twins. They never have been separated in this world, and I do not think they will be in the next.

(To be Continued.)

The gloomy fears and the weakness of soul, of which so many complain, would disappear if the blood were made healthy before it reaches the brain. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies and vitalizes the blood, and thus conduces to health of body and mind.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Mothers

suffering with weakness and emaciation, who give little nourishment to babies, should take

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and hypophosphites. It will give them strength and make their babies fat. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION

Mortgagee's Land Sale.

SATURDAY, April 14, at noon.

I have been instructed to sell at my Salesrooms, Wharf Street, Victoria, Under power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, registered in the Victoria Land Registry Office, in charge book, vol. 10, folio 417, No. 12,500 B, certain lands situate at Victoria West, and comprising all that piece, or parcel of land known as the south half of lot 11, being a subdivision of lots 18, 19, 20 and 21, of twenty-five acre tract, Constance Cove farm, section 10, Esquimalt District, according to map 243, there are two dwelling houses on said lands and the sale is subject to the present monthly tenancies thereof.

For further particulars apply to Davie, Pooley & Luxton, 41 Langley street, solicitors for the mortgagees, or to

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

mar31

POSTPONED

AUCTION

Monday, April 16th, 11 a.m.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

—OF—

Valuable Real Estate and the Victoria Theatre and Buildings.

I will sell by auction at my salesrooms, Wharf street, Victoria, by virtue of a certain mortgage dated August 3, 1888, and registered January 21, 1889, in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, and by virtue of a bill of sale dated 6th day of March, 1889, and registered in the said Land Registry Office on the 8th of March, 1889, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Victoria, B. C., and known and numbered as lot 411, according to the official map of Victoria City, on the corner of Douglas and View streets, together with that fine building erected thereon, viz:

THE VICTORIA THEATRE

and the buildings surrounding the same, consisting of four stores on Douglas street, and two stores on View street. There are 24 fine rooms upstairs, several of which are en suite; also, all the furniture, fittings, scenery, stage effects and properties belonging to the Victoria Theatre Company, Limited.

The above premises will be sold subject to a mortgage dated December 22, 1894. Terms of sale, cash; ten per cent. on fall of hammer. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION

FRIDAY, APRIL 6TH, AT 11 A.M.

TOBACCONISTS & STOREKEEPERS.

Stock in Trade of P. McDonald, Deceased.

I have been instructed to sell by auction at my salesrooms, Wharf Street, Victoria, a fine stock of first grade Cut and Plug Tobaccos, Meerschaum and Briar Pipes, Cigars, domestic and imported of best quality, Cigarettes of all brands, Snuffs, Matches, Show Cases, Scales, Tobacco Cutters, Furniture, etc., etc.

Also a Hammond Type Writer in good order, and five cases Tennant's Stout, pints.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

ap13-td

Simpson, Strickland & Co

DARTMOUTH, ENGLAND,

Engineers, Yacht & Launch Builders.

SOLE MAKERS OF

Kingdon's Patent Machinery,

—FOR—

STEAM LAUNCHES, ELECTRIC LIGHT and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

We build and completely equip First-class Launches of all descriptions for Lake, Sea, River and shallow draught work.

OUR SPECIALTIES ARE

First in Economy, Power, Speed and Lightness.

The materials and the workmanship are the best.

Write for catalogue and price list.

How Strange It Is

That most people
Value so little
The Money that they
Spend foolishly,
And at the same time
Begrudge every cent
Which purchases
A necessity.

Listen to This

Our Prices are as
Low and in most
Instances Lower
Than any Clothing
House in
The city.
Reliable Qualities,
Best Values.
In thinking over
Your wants
Remember

Cameron,

The One Price Cash Clothier,
55 Johnson Street.

WE HAVE THEM!

Nice Fresh Smoked Tongue
Swiss Cheese.
Edam Cheese.
Metwurst Sausages.
Brick Cream Cheese.

Erskine, Wall & Co.,

The Leading Grocers.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 100 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plumerfelt, Gorge Road

SING KEE,

24 Herald Street. Victoria, B.C.

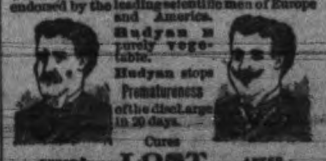
Intelligence Office.

All kinds of Chinese Labor supplied at shortest notice. Contracts taken m1-tf

THE GREAT

Hudyan

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.



Hudyan is purely vegetable.
Hudyan stops Premature ness of the discharge in 20 days.
Cures LOST MANHOOD
BEFORE AFTER

Constipation, Dizziness, Falling Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts, Strengthens, Invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures debility Nervousness, and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private ailments.

Premature ness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
1032 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
Government.

NOTICE.

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. D. H. Adams, after this date.

Dec. 23, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

WE CLAIM

To be the only house in B. C. where you can be fitted with glasses which will give comfort and ease to the eyes.

To furnish glasses FAR SUPERIOR in quality to any you can obtain elsewhere.

F. W. Nolte & Co.,

ONLY OPTICIANS OF B. C., 37 Fort St.

417 Hastings St., Vancouver.

Victoria City Electoral District.

The office of the Collector of Voters for Victoria City Electoral District will be open on and after Saturday, the 31st inst., at the Court House, in the Provincial Police Court Room; entrance at rear door of the Court House.

J. B. McKILLIGAN,
mar 30 Collector of Voters.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

In the matter of the "Winding up Act" and amending Acts; and in the matter of the "Victoria Iron Works Company, Limited."

By an order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia dated 30th March, 1894, it was ordered that the above-named company be wound up by the said court under the provisions of the Winding up Act and amending Acts; and by the same order William Monteith, of the city of Victoria, was appointed official liquidator of the said company.

Dated 31st March, 1894.

DAVIE, POOLEY & LUXTON,
m31-1w Solicitors for the Petitioners.

S. A. STODDART

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

Nickle Alarm Clocks $1.10.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,
152 Government street.

Private entrance on Pandora street. Business strictly confidential. a12-d

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Plans and specifications for certain alterations and repairs to City Hall can be seen at the office of Mr. E. Mallandaine, architect, where tenders will be received until Monday noon, 9th April. Tenders can also be sent in separately for the erection of a Morgue for the City.

Five per cent. of amount of the proposed contract must accompany each tender, and will be returned, as usual, to unsuccessful bidders.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

(Sd.) E. MALLANDAINE,
Architect.

City Hall, Victoria, March 30th, 1894 ap2

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

ROLLER FLOUR MILL

62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

Iron, Steel and Brass Founders

2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 50 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystalizing, prevents blowholes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, formerly considered an impossibility.

Price, $5 per 100-pound box, $25 per barrel of 500 pounds, or $50 per ton.

Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatfield Furnace and Refining Co.,
Newport, Ky.

Legislative Electorates and Election Act, 1894

VICTORIA CITY ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming to be registered as Voters under the provisions of the above Act, in order have their names inserted in the Register of Voters for the Victoria City Electoral District, must apply forthwith to the Collector of Voters at his office in the Court House, Victoria, where forms of application may be filled up.

British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years, having resided in the Province of British Columbia for twelve months and in the said Electoral District for two months immediately previous to the date of application, and not being disqualified by any law in force in this Province are qualified to be registered.

Forms of application may be obtained at the office of the Collector, Court House Victoria.

Victoria, March 31, 1894.

J. B. McKILLIGAN,
ap2-tf Collector of Voters.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

At the county court sittings to-day one of the Green, Worlock & Co., garnishee cases came up, that of Vera Ashton against the bank and Dixi H. Ross garnishee. The bank was indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of $944.85, while Ross was indebted to the bank at the time of the assignment in the sum of about $700. The garnishee defended on the ground that at the time of the issue of the summons he was in California, outside the jurisdiction, and also that the bankers had then made an assignment. George Jay, jr., for garnishee and S. Perry Mills for the plaintiff. Judgment was given for the garnishee with costs.

Barnsley v. Punnett.—Plaintiff claimed $57 expenses and damages on account of defendant's cow having wrongfully broken into and entered upon his garden, lawn and premises; and for trespass upon plaintiff's land by breaking into his barn and removing his cow without the permission and knowledge of the plaintiff after he had seized the cow for damages feasant. His lordship decided there was no special damage incurred and gave judgment for plaintiff for only $5. S. Perry Mills for plaintiff and G. H. Barnard for defendant.

Justices Crease, McCreight and Walkem sat to hear the appeal by defendants in Trench v. Lenny & Kyle from the judgment of Judge Bole given in the county court at Vancouver. The main question to be decided is as to who had the property in a scow load of logs lost near Vancouver. Charles Wilson for the appellants and E. P. Davis for the respondents.

At Russell & McDonald's.

Boys' and girls' boots at $1 per pair; black stockings at 10 cents a pair.

Further Estimates.

A further supplementary estimate of expenditure was laid before the house yesterday. It provides for: Extra assistance, printing revised voters' lists, $1,000; acting sheriff, Vancouver county (T. J. Armstrong), 27th October, 1892, to 6th July, 1893, 8 1-4 months at $41.66, $343.70; registration of voters and revision of voters' lists (additional to $6,000 voted), $6,000; indemnity to J. E. McMillan, sheriff, Victoria, re Atwell King seizure, $5,000; total, $12,343.70.

"Best Usage" in Pronunciation.

No one will contend that one pronunciation is precisely as good as another, and that by taking thought thereto nothing worth while is to be gained. Still it is true that even the best usage to which in all the discussions so elaborate a deference is paid is best mainly by convention. The only rational perfection in pronunciation is an exact correspondence between sounds and the printed symbols of them. But does the "best usage" strive for that much more consciously or conscientiously than any other usage? That it does in the main come nearer to that than other usages come, it is an accident; the accident of birth and life in conditions that favor delicacy of the vocal organs and a nice employment of them.

The human propensity to hold in especial grace one's own possessions and performances has to be in some measure acceded to. But it is safer when exercised with a little imagination. You shall learn very little of men's hearts through orthoepy, and so very little of their essential refinement, and not much more of their intellectual powers and acquirements. To consent that some usage shall be the best, and conform thereto as far as we can without too manifest a self constraint, may be very important. But with uniformity carried no farther than at present it is, and with chance playing through the whole affair in the most tricky manner, for any of us to vaunt his own as a sure mark of good breeding is to take it altogether too seriously.—From "The Point of View," in the April Scribner.

Rattlers by Hundreds.

A negro boy named Isaac Munroe recently struck a bonanza near Harlem Switch, Texas, in a fallen tree, from which he drove and killed over 300 rattlesnakes, writes a correspondent of the Philadelphia Times. Munroe was out hunting rabbits with his dog and was in full chase of a "mule ear," when the little creature ran into the hollow end of the tree. It almost immediately ran out again, and even before the dog could seize it it rolled over and over on the ground in great pain, the boy observing that blood was issuing from what appeared to be numberless pin pricks all over its body. Before he could notice anything else of its symptoms the dog had torn the rabbit to pieces. Then, curious to know what had happened to the rabbit in the tree, Munroe tried to drive the dog into the trunk, but the cur evinced a decided objection to entering it, and had to be beaten before it would venture to do as his master desired.

It had barely got its body inside when, with a shrill yelp, it backed out, whining and bleeding, in the same unusual manner as the rabbit. The boy now stooped down and looked into the tree, but though he fancied that he could see several points of light, he could find nothing to account for the singular of the dog and rabbit.

Not contended with this the negro was foolish enough to thrust in his arm, and drawing his arm out hastily he saw hanging to his sleeve a tremendous rattlesnake. The creature was caught in the woolen garment by its fangs and was unable to release itself.

Munroe was afraid to shake the snake off lest he could not manage to kill it quick enough, and it should attack his bare feet. Calling a companion that was at work near by, he waited, with the snake trying to entwine itself about his arm. The boy who came to Munroe's assistance, seeing what the trouble was, caught up a stick and Munroe shaking off the rattler, killed the reptile with a blow. The dog was dead by this time, and looking at him the boy decided that the snake must have bitten him several times. They then got down to search the tree for the eggs that the reptile might have left, and from which a fresh brood might come, but as they did so, a second monster rattler ran out of the tree, giving the boys only time enough to leap to one side. Convinced now that there was even more in the tree the young negroes secured a sack, and holding it open at one end, they built at the other a fire, and soon the snakes, with which the tree was fairly alive, broke out of it by the dozen, and running into the sack were dispatched by the boys.

Pains had to be taken in killing them so as to bruise only the heads, as the skin when whole has a commercial value; but the negroes were experts at the thing, and succeeded in crushing the skull only. Once the writhing of the trapped serpents was so great as to cause the stone with which they had confined the open end of the sack to roll to one side, and the whole lot would have escaped had not the other boy placed his naked foot on it.

He was promptly bitten, and it was only by the most heroic measures that his life was saved. In a couple of hours his body was swollen to nearly twice its normal size, and his teeth were so locked that it was necessary to administer chloroform to wrench them apart. Munroe sold his skins in Houston for $1.50 apiece, many buying them for belts, while others invested in them as a charm to prevent rheumatism.

This is the hibernating season for snakes, but owing to the continued warm weather it is thought that they remained far from torpid as they usually are doing the winter, though the sought the fallen tree for their cold weather sleep.

High Grounds Prolongs Life.

There are two sorts of pressure which tend to shorten life—blood pressure form within and atmospheric pressure from without. The latter is a specially important factor in a humid climate. In advancing age the circulation of the blood and lymph tends to become slow, and the enfeebled heart finds its embarrassments increased by this condition. Especially do the more vascular organs, such as the lungs, liver and kidneys, put skids on the wheels of the blood circulation. Plainly, then, an important condition of cardiac easement and therefore of life prolongation, is the maintenance of an uncongested state of lung, liver and kidney. Thus are internal pressures relieved and thus is cardiac energy conserved. Of almost equal importance, at any rate, in Great Britain, is the question of atmospheric moisture and pressure to aged persons. Situations which are at once lowlying and damp give, of course, a maximum of atmospheric pressure. Such pressure weighs down at a single stroke, body, mind and life. The difference to aged persons living at the sea level and living 500 feet above it, between living in a moist atmosphere and living in a dry one, is sometimes quite incalculable. Not seldom life may be lengthened by five and even ten years by living in an atmosphere which is both light and dry. These physiological considerations are commended to the aged and to the physicians of the aged.

Rarest of Mammals.

Professor Greenman of the University of Pennsylvania recently went to Sea Island City, N. J., to look at a big fish which had become beached. As soon as he saw the body he pronounced it that of a whale, and not a common whale, either. He looked at the big, oily mass carefully, smiled knowingly several times, and said Sea Isle had a rare and distinguished visitor, and that the fish was a full-grown pigmy or Japanese whale.

The professor was elated over the find, for it was a perfect specimen, more than nine feet long and weighing nearly 900 pounds. It was the rarest mammal the University of Pennsylvania has in its possession, and there is only one other specimen in the country. Professor Greenman said of it:

"This is probably the rarest of the world's mammals, and I little dreamed of making such a rare find when I left Philadelphia. Why, even in its native waters, the Japan sea, but few are found. The other specimen found on the Atlantic coast came ashore on Spring Lake beach during the winter of 1875, and was secured by the Smithsonian Institution, where it is now on exhibition. This will be a rare acquisition to the University of Pennsylvania's biological collection.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

She Wanted Him Named.

Society Matron—Oh, Mr. Wrigley, I want you to tell me what to name the dearest, sweetest, darlingest, cuddlingest little fellow that ever was. He's about two weeks old now and we can't agree on a name for him.

Elderly Friend—How would Benjamin Franklin do?

"I don't think that would do at all."

"Well, there's no better name than George Washington, the name borne by the father of his—

"That wouldn't do, either. I want some name not so common. Can't you think of something with a smooth, flowing, distinguished sound about it? Something like Montmorency or Roncevalles, or De Mortimer, and yet less common than those?"

"If none of the names that have been mentioned is good enough for him, Mrs. Brown-Ferguson, he must be a remarkable boy, indeed, and—"

"Boy? He isn't a boy at all. He's a dear little poodle."—Chicago Tribune.

NATIONAL MILLS,

OUTER WHARF.

TRY

Our Special CHOP FEED

$20.00 per ton.

The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd

125 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA B.C.

THE MARKETS

A Short Summary Covering Articles Produced by the Farmer.

Potatoes are a trifle firmer and the ones of better quality are really worth 1 1-2c per lb at retail although 1 1-4c is the general price. Seed potatoes are held at 2c per lb. Island rhubarb is more plentiful and the price has declined to 10c per lb.—a figure of respectable proportions. New smoked spring salmon is in and is retailing at 15c per lb. The first of the new vegetables from California will arrive shortly, the season there being early as usual. It is believed that the summer will see a good deal of Island-grown fruit and vegetables in competition with the imported article. These industries are at last receiving a measure of the consideration due them. Trade is generally rather quiet although the regular spring opening in different lines promise well for the immediate future.

Retail prices are given below:

Flour	
Salem	5 75
Ogilvie's (Hungarian)	6 00
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	6 00
Premier	6 00
Three Star	5 75
Victoria	5 75
Lion	5 75
Royal	5 50
Wheat, per ton	30 00@40 00
Oats, per ton	32 50@35 00
Barley, per ton	32 00@35 00
Middlings, per ton	30 00
Bran, per ton	27 00@30 00
Ground Feed, per ton	30 00@35 00
Corn, whole	45 00
" cracked	50 00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs	40
Oatmeal, per 10 lb	50
Rolled Oats, per lb	4
Potatoes, per lb	1 1-4@1 1-2
Potatoes, seed	2
California sweet potatoes, per lb	3
Cabbage	3
Hay, baled, per ton	18 00@20 00
Straw, per bale	1 00
Onions, per lb	3
Eggs, Island, per doz	20
Australian sugar, per pound	6 1-2
Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs)	60@75
California Creamery	00@75
Cheese, Canadian, per lb. retail	20
" American, per lb	18@20
Hams, American, per lb	20@22
" Canadian, per lb	17@22
Bacon, American, per lb	22
" Rolled, per lb	18
" Long clear, per lb	17
Shoulders, per lb	14
Lard, per lb	18@20
Pig's feet, per doz	75
Tongues and Sounds, per kit	2 25
Meats—Beef, per lb	10@15
Sides, per lb	8@9
Mutton, per lb	10@15
Pork, fresh, per lb	12@15
Chickens, per pair	1.50@2.00
Turkeys, per lb	20@25
Geese, per lb	20@25
Fish—Smoked salmon (spring) per lb	15
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	10@12
Rabbits, apiece	50
Salmon (Smoked), per lb	8@10
Halibut	10@12
Smoked halibut	12 1-2
Cod, per lb	8@10
" (Salt), per lb	12 1-2
Small fish	5@8
Smelts, per lb	10@12
Sturgeon, per lb	7@8
Herring (Labrador), per doz	50
" (smoked) " "	50
Eastern oysters, fresh, per quart	75
Fruits—Apples, per pound	5@8
Bananas, per doz	35
Oranges—California	
" Seedlings	25
" Naval	40@50
Lemons, California, per doz	25@35
" (Australian)	25@30
Pine apples, apiece	25@50
Cranberries, per quart	15
Island rhubarb, per lb	10

Water in Lead Pipes.

The desirability of emptying the lead pipes through which water is brought to houses from the iron mains is exemplified by a recent case of lead poisoning which occurred in Germany. The water in question was of exceptional purity, as indicated by chemical analysis, and contained but about five germs per cubic centimetre. It was conveyed to the town in cast iron pipes coated with asphalt composition, but the houses were supplied by means of lead pipes of considerable length. Two months after the water was turned on there were two severe cases of lead-poisoning and several slighter attacks. It was found on investigation that only those samples of water contained lead which had remained undisturbed in the pipes over-night, and the inhabitants were warned to allow at least two and a half gallons to run to waste before using the fixtures in the morning. An examination by the calorimetric process with sulphuretted hydrogen and analyses of the water supplied to 51 houses indicated the presence of lead in amounts varying from a trace to 13 milligrams a litre. The reason for the rapid absorption of lead is said to be the exceptional richness of this water in free and partially combined carbonic acid, the low percentage of carbonates, and its extreme softness, combined with a large volume of air taken up during its flow through the mains.

A Peculiar Cleansing Fluid.

Two solid bodies—one of them yellow, sulphur, and the other black, carbon—unite under certain circumstances and form a colorless and very volatile liquid called bisulphide of carbon, that must be handled with great precaution, on account of its being so inflammable.

The solvent properties of bisulphide of carbon render it valuable for removing grease spots. Although its odor is more disagreeable than that of benzine or spirits of turpentine, it has at least the advantage of disappearing rapidly, in consequence of the quick evaporation of the liquid.

It removes paint from garments with the greatest facility, but not without causing considerable agitation of the mind in those who use it for the first time. At the point rubbed—at the very place where they, to their greatest satisfaction, saw the paint disappear, they see a large white spot appear, of the nature of which is difficult to form an idea. The more they brush it the more prominent the spot becomes. Has the garment been cleaned then, only to be ruined? Fortunately, such is not the case. In a few instants the spot will have disappeared, never more to return, melted by the heat of the body. The alleged spot, in fact, was nothing else but snow.

The bisulphide of carbon, in order to evaporate, absorbed heat from the garment and from the surrounding air, and there resulted a depression of the atmosphere sufficient to congeal the aqueous vapor of the air.

A Revised Version.

It happened in Sunday school. The subject under discussion was Solomon and his wisdom. A little girl was asked to tell the story of Solomon and the women who disputed the possession of a child. She timidly rose up and answered "Solomon was a very wise man. One day two women went to him quarreling about a baby. One woman said, 'This is my child,' and the other woman said, 'No, this is my child.' But Solomon spoke up and said, 'No, no, ladies; do not quarrel. Give me my sword and I will make twins of him, so each of you can have one!'"—Harper's.

A Chinese Description of the Piano.

A Chinaman, lately returned from a trip to Europe, treated his countrymen to the following description of a piano: "The Europeans keep a large four-legged beast, which they can make to sing at will. A man, or more fortunately a woman, or even a feeble girl, sits down in front of the animal and steps on its tail, while at the same time striking its white teeth with his or her fingers; when the creature begins to sing. The singing, though much louder than a bird's, is pleasant to listen to. The beast does not bite, nor does it move, though it is not tied up."—Das Neue Blatt.

Sorcery in New Guinea.

Sir William McGregor, the administrator of British New Guinea, has just issued a regulation on the subject of sorcery and witchcraft. It is rather strange reading for civilized people, but probably will be readily understood by the simple natives for whom it is intended. The regulation declares: 1. White men know that sorcery is only deceit, but the lies of the sorcerer frighten many people. The deceit of the sorcerer should be stopped. 2. It is a forbidden act for any person to practice, or to pretend to practice, sorcery. 3. It is a forbidden act for any person to threaten any other person with sorcery, whether practiced by himself or anyone else. 4. Any person who practices sorcery, or who procures another person to do so, or who threatens anyone with sorcery, may be tried by a magistrate. Punishment: 5. If the person tried is found guilty he may be sentenced by a European magistrate to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or by a native magistrate to imprisonment not exceeding three days. 6. If the person is sent to prison he will be made to work without payment.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—F Waterbom, Wm Godfred, E P Davies, A A Davidson, D J Munn, Wm Morrison, D M Jeterson, E S Peters, Mrs. Robson, F J Wheeler, H Rimmer, J Taylor, Mrs Davidson, Chas Wilson, Wm Tufts, J Kellert, E F Prothero, F Foust, Ed Gould, Dr Garrow, D W Gillies, H Owens, J J Godfrey, Jno Hepburn, W M Robson.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—J O Buchannan, H Byers, A McLennan, T A Williams, D Sebastian, A Berxley, O Foley, W O Clano, J Corner, W Daily, A H Davis, Mrs Nichols, J Schlumpf, D D Kane, Joe Keene, W McDonald, W Williams, T Wilson, Miss Palmer, Wm Batley, J P Sayward, O Suber, Wm Hostin, L Lowenthal.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—D Spencer, J A F Caton, Weiler Bros, G L Sidey, order T B, J Piercy & Co, Lenz & Leiser, order D H R & Co, order T B & Co, Geo Powell, Langley & Co, L Goodacre, Col Ind Rev, R P R, Horner & Co, W J Newcomge, E G Prior & Co, S Leiser, S H B Co, C E Jones, J M Anderson, G C Shaw, & Co, M S Wade, A Barkeer, Bessie Bosgarth, Colver & Wagner, Davidson Bros, H Stadthagen, J R Greenfield, McRae & W, Wm Beach, Mrs McKay, Telephone Co, Wing Chong, Dom Ex Co.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—John Parker, H R Cusack, Colonist Pub Co, N O Pitzer, Carl Strongren, R G Prior & Co, Tay & Co.

It is not what its proprietors say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

"When I was a Boy,"

Writes Postmaster J. C. WOODSON, Forest Hill, W. Va., "I had a bronchial trouble of such a persistent and stubborn character, that the doctor pronounced it incurable with ordinary medicines, and advised me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I did so, and one bottle cured me. For the last fifteen years, I have used this preparation with good effect whenever I take

A Bad Cold,

and I know of numbers of people who keep it in the house all the time, not considering it safe to be without it."

"I have been using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 30 years, with the most satisfactory results, and can cheerfully recommend it as being especially adapted to all pulmonary complaints. I have, for many years, made pulmonary and other medicines a special study, and I have come to the conclusion that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral occupies a position pre-eminent over other medicines of the class."—Chas. Davenport, Dover, N. J.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

THE NEW LINE

Of Life Insurance, Or Natural Premium.

Which is the better and cheaper form? The old line or the new?

Massachusetts Benefit Life Association

Has written in the first fifteen years of its history four times as much insurance as the Mutual Life; seven times as much as the New York Life in the corresponding period, without any foreign business. Only first-class risks. Full security with the government. 40,000 members. $125,000,000 insurance in force. $9,000,000 paid in losses. $2,000,000 cash surplus. All policies are incontestable after three years. Insured may at any time after one year apply his dividends to the payment of his premiums, or draw them in cash. There is no restriction upon residence or travel. You may collect one half the face of your policy in cash in case of permanent disability.

Agents wanted, to whom good terms will be given. Apply by mail to

G. O. BIGGER,
mr31 Provincial Manager, Vancouver, B.C.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED WHOLE TENDERS

Will be received until 3 p.m., Monday, April 9th, next, by the undersigned for the erection of a brick and stone gymnasium for the City of Victoria, to be built at the Central School.

A deposit in the form of a marked cheque payable to the order of the City Treasurer for the sum of 5 per cent. of the amount of tender, must accompany each and every tender, otherwise it will not be entertained to insure consideration.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. C. EWART,
Architect.
Office, Room 17, Duck Block. ap2

NICHOLLES & RENOUF,

LIMITED.

Agricultural Implements.
Builders Hardware.
Paints and Oils.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

N.B. TRADE MARK THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

Priestley's Cravenettes

Ladies who dress well are now wearing these waterproof goods for cloaks, wraps and all over garments. No other material is so satisfactory. They are Rainproof, Porous, Durable, Stylish, Healthy, Comfortable. When asking for them ladies should be sure to say "Priestley's Cravenettes." 7

Progress IS THE ORDER OF THE AGE...

NOTE THE COMPARISON.

The Old Fashioned Tub and Pail.	The Tub and Pail of the Day.
Heavy and cumbersome. Leakage by shrinkage and swelling. Its very life depending upon a couple of iron hoops liable at any moment to come off.	Light and neat. Leakage impossible, being impervious to moisture and temperature. No hoops on the new article nor none required.

The New Kind is made by.....
Insist on your Grocer having it. Eddy

WHOLESALE PRICES

DIRECT TO PURCHASERS.

They are THE BEST Ever Offered

You will save fifty per cent. by sending for them. Why not deal direct and get the Best Stock at Best Prices and in Best Condition?

PRAIRIE QUEEN NURSERY, HENRY W. ASH, Prop., West Union, Iowa.

FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,

30 Broad Street.

REWARD.

A Reward of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) will be paid for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on or about the morning of the 18th inst., placed or caused to be placed or exploded, a bomb or other dangerous explosive on or near the residence of Alexander Sharp, at Wellington, in the County of Nanaimo.

Signed,
R. DUNSMUIR & SONS.
Victoria, B.C., March 16, 894.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned Dentists, agree to close our offices on Saturdays at 1 o'clock p.m. from the 1st of April to the 1st of October inclusive: A. C. WEST, LEWIS HALL, A. R. BAKER, T. J. JONES, W. J. QUINLAN, A. E. VEHRINDER, S. G. CLEMENCE, H. B. FINDLEY, E. R. PARKER, T. H. HARTMAN.
Colonist copy. mar21-2w

Asbestos Pipes

ARRIVED AT.....

Morris'..

The Leading Tobacconist.

COLONIST BLOCK.

NOTICE.

First Street, between King's Road and Bay Street, will be closed to traffic until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
mr31-tf City Engineer.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. J. STODDART, Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Has Removed to 88 Douglas Street.

Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivoting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures. Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Seal Skins for Sale.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon, 9th inst., for 815 seal skins now on board the schooner Henrietta.

The highest or any other tender not necessarily accepted.

By order of the Admiralty Court.

J. C. PREVOST,
ap12-5t Registrar.